



Correct Answer Shown

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1. What was the first permanent settlement?  
☐ Plymouth, Massachusetts  
☐ Massachusetts Bay Colony  
☐ Jamestown, Virginia  
☐ New Haven
2. Who founded Philadelphia?  
☐ William Penn's father  
☐ William Penn  
☐ Aaron Burr  
☐ James Mason
3. What crop did most of the plantations in Virginia produce?  
☐ rice  
☐ corn  
☐ potatoes  
☐ tobacco
4. In what colony did Bacon's Rebellion occur?  
☐ Virginia  
☐ North Carolina  
☐ Maine  
☐ Georgia
5. What was the first book printed in America?  
☐ Uncle Tom's Cabin  
☐ Deerstalker  
☐ The Bay Psalm Book  
☐ Huckleberry Finn
6. Which of the following is not true of proprietary colonies?  
☐ established under a charter obtained from the king  
☐ charters granted to companies  
☐ charters granted to individuals  
☐ charters given as gifts

1. What acts promoted mercantilism?
- ☐ Declaratory Acts    ☐ Navigation Acts
- ☐ Sedition Acts      ☐ Regulatory Acts
2. Which was a special trade law?
- ☐ Stamp Act of 1765
- ☐ Molasses Act of 1733
- ☐ Royal Order of 1763
- ☐ Tea Act of 1773
3. What was the main colonial import from the West Indies?
- ☐ molasses              ☐ bourbon
- ☐ chocolate            ☐ tea
4. Which was not taxed by the Stamp Act?
- ☐ newspapers            ☐ pamphlets
- ☐ documents            ☐ tea
5. Who organized the first Committee of Correspondence?
- ☐ Thomas Jefferson
- ☐ Samuel Adams
- ☐ Patrick Henry
- ☐ Benjamin Franklin
6. The Boston Tea Party resulted in what acts?
- ☐ Restraining Acts
- ☐ Townshend Acts
- ☐ Intolerable Acts
- ☐ Navigation Acts
7. Where did the first Continental Congress meet?
- ☐ Chicago              ☐ Salem
- ☐ Boston              ☐ Philadelphia



1. Who commanded British troops at the Battle of Bunker Hill?  
☐ Henry Lee      ☐ General Gage  
☐ Colonel Smythe      ☐ General Howe
2. Who wrote the pamphlet "Common Sense"?  
☐ Thomas Paine      ☐ Benjamin Franklin  
☐ John Adams      ☐ Adam Smith
3. Where is Bunker Hill?  
☐ Salem      ☐ Charleston  
☐ Boston      ☐ Philadelphia
4. Who was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence?  
☐ Thomas Jefferson      ☐ Steven LaMark  
☒ Jeffrey DeVries      ☐ John Adams
5. What victory persuaded France to enter the war?  
☐ Boston      ☐ Trenton  
☐ Miami      ☐ Saratoga
6. Washington crossed the Delaware River on Christmas Eve to win a victory at \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ Charleston      ☐ Trenton  
☐ Savannah      ☐ Saratoga
7. Who led the British troops at Saratoga?  
☐ General Montgomery  
☐ General Howe  
☐ General Burgoyne  
☐ General Richelieu



1. What was the only federal agency established by the Articles of Confederation?  
☐ Senate  
☐ Congress  
☐ Supreme Court  
☐ Treasury Department
2. What ordinance outlined the admission of new states to the Union?  
☐ Northwest  
☐ Southwest  
☐ New England  
☐ Virginia Plan
3. The constitution stated that the President would be chosen by \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ the population at large  
☐ the two houses of Congress  
☐ an electoral college  
☐ the governors of each state
4. What is the name given the first ten amendments to the Constitution?  
☐ Articles of Confederation  
☐ Articles of Faith  
☐ Preamble  
☐ Bill of Rights
5. A government carried on by representatives is a:  
☐ dictatorship      ☐ theocracy  
☐ republic      ☐ oligarchy
6. Where was the first capitol of the United States?  
☐ New York  
☐ Washington, D.C.  
☐ Philadelphia  
☐ Jamestown

1. Who was the first Supreme Court Justice?  
☐ James Monroe      ☐ John Jay  
☐ Andrew Jackson      ☐ John Tyler
2. Pennsylvania farmers rebelled against the federal excise tax in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ Whiskey Rebellion  
☐ Shay's Rebellion  
☐ Bacon's Rebellion
3. Which act made criticism of the government illegal?  
☐ Embargo Act      ☐ Nullification Act  
☐ Sedition Act      ☐ Severalty Act
4. What country was involved in the incident referred to by the United States as the XYZ Affair?  
☐ England      ☐ Spain  
☐ Germany      ☐ France
5. John Marshall was an important \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ President  
☐ Chief Justice  
☐ Secretary of War  
☐ Treasury Secretary
6. Which expedition explored the Louisiana Territory?  
☐ Rutledge and Sherman  
☐ Lucas and Meriweather  
☐ Cartier and Raleigh  
☐ Lewis and Clark
7. What was the abduction of sailors off ships called?  
☐ harassment      ☐ impressment  
☐ jayhawking      ☐ hijacking

1. What was the first state to secede after Lincoln's election?
  - ☐ Virginia
  - ☐ New Hampshire
  - ☐ South Carolina
  - ☐ Tennessee
2. What two things revived slavery?
  - ☐ Manifest Destiny, Civil War
  - ☐ Industrial Revolution, Cotton Gin
  - ☐ Mexican War, Oregon Compromise
3. What case involved the Supreme Court in the slavery controversy?
  - ☐ The John Brown Case
  - ☐ The Aaron Burr Trial
  - ☐ The Dred Scott Decision
4. What was the most important crop in the South during the 1800's?
  - ☐ wheat
  - ☐ tobacco
  - ☐ cotton
  - ☐ sugar cane
5. Abraham Lincoln became well known in 1848 through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ his autobiography
  - ☐ his election to the Senate
  - ☐ the Lincoln-Douglas debates
  - ☐ his pro-slavery speeches
6. Where did the Industrial Revolution first begin?
  - ☐ Spain
  - ☐ England
  - ☐ France
  - ☐ Holland



1. Where did Civil War fighting begin?  
☐ Ft. Wayne      ☐ Ft. Sumter  
☐ Ft. Donelson      ☐ Ft. Henry
2. During the Civil War, who was President of the Confederate States of America?  
☐ Jefferson Davis      ☐ George Washington  
☐ Abraham Lincoln      ☐ Ulysses Grant
3. Where did Lee's invasion of the North end?  
☐ Fredericksburg, Virginia  
☐ Lancaster, Pennsylvania  
☐ Gettysburg, Pennsylvania  
☐ Sharpsburg, Maryland
4. Where did Lee surrender to Grant?  
☐ Corinth, Mississippi  
☐ Appomattox, Virginia  
☐ Shreveport, Louisiana  
☐ Vicksburg, Mississippi
5. Who assassinated Lincoln?  
☐ Lee Harvey Oswald  
☐ Sirhan Sirhan  
☐ Jack Ruby  
☐ John Wilkes Booth
6. Where was the Southern capital?  
☐ Atlanta, Georgia  
☐ Richmond, Virginia  
☐ Shreveport, Louisiana  
☐ Chattanooga, Tennessee
7. Who commanded all Union forces at the end of the War?  
☐ General McClellan      ☐ General Lee  
☐ General Jackson      ☐ General Grant

1. What was the Freedmen's Bureau?  
☐ tax assessors  
☐ election center  
☐ a relief agency
2. Blacks' voting rights were first declared in what amendment?  
☐ 12th                      ☐ 14th  
☐ 13th                      ☐ 18th
3. What amendment abolished slavery?  
☐ 12th                      ☐ 14th  
☐ 13th                      ☐ 18th
4. What organization terrorized Blacks?  
☐ Ku Klux Klan              ☐ Knights of Labor  
☐ Kiwanas                      ☐ Friars
5. What was the purpose of "grandfather clauses"?  
☐ promote education  
☐ prevent Blacks from voting  
☐ create jobs
6. What was Lincoln's reconstruction plan called?  
☐ The 10% Plan  
☐ The Lincoln-Douglas Bill  
☐ The Reconstruction Act of 1865
7. Who did Andrew Johnson follow to the Presidency?  
☐ James Polk                      ☐ Theodore Roosevelt  
☐ John Tyler                      ☐ Abraham Lincoln
8. What President did Congress attempt to remove from office in 1868?  
☐ James Polk                      ☐ Andrew Johnson  
☐ Ulysses S. Grant              ☐ Rutherford B. Hayes

1. Where did the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads meet?  
☐ Midwest City  
☐ Promontory Point  
☐ Kansas City  
☐ Abilene
2. Which animal did the livelihood of the Plains Indians depend upon?  
☐ buffalo      ☐ sheep  
☐ cattle      ☐ horse
3. Which tribe was massacred at Wounded Knee?  
☐ Cherokee      ☐ Apache  
☐ Creek      ☐ Sioux
4. Where did Custer's last stand take place?  
☐ Battle of Wounded Knee  
☐ Battle of Little Big Horn  
☐ Oklahoma Territory  
☐ The Alamo
5. Who was the famous leader of the Apache tribes?  
☐ Sitting Bull      ☐ Little Crow  
☐ Geronimo      ☐ Cochise
6. Where was gold first discovered in the West?  
☐ Sutter's Fort, California  
☐ Pikes Peak, Colorado  
☐ Tombstone, Arizona
7. What provided a practical solution to fencing problems on the Great Plains?  
☐ wood      ☐ barbed wire  
☐ rocks      ☐ sod



1. Who created the Standard Oil Company?  
☐ Jim Fisk  
☐ George Westinghouse  
☐ John D. Rockefeller  
☐ Andrew Carnegie
2. Two devices used by businesses to control competition were the trust and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ alliance ☐ corporation  
☐ pool ☐ vigilante committee
3. Who was the second United States President to be assassinated?  
☐ Abraham Lincoln ☐ James Garfield  
☐ Franklin Pierce ☐ Grover Cleveland
4. Samuel Gompers was president of which organization?  
☐ American Federation of Labor  
☐ National Labor Union  
☐ International Labor Union  
☐ Knights of Labor
5. What corrupt politician, along with his Tammany Hall associates, ruled New York City?  
☐ Marcus Hanna ☐ Boss Tweed  
☐ John Ellis ☐ Jay Gould
6. What was Hull House?  
☐ a famous mansion of the Gilded Age  
☐ a branch of Tammany Hall  
☐ headquarters of the AF of L  
☐ a settlement house in New York
7. The Populist Party was popular among \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ big business ☐ factory workers  
☐ farmers ☐ the wealthy

1. What was "Seward's Folly"?
  - ☐ purchase of Hawaii
  - ☐ purchase of Panama
  - ☐ purchase of Alaska
  - ☐ purchase of West Indies
2. Who was President during the Spanish-American War?
  - ☐ Dwight Eisenhower
  - ☐ William McKinley
  - ☐ Theodore Roosevelt
  - ☐ Grover Cleveland
3. Which territory did America gain from the Spanish-American War?
  - ☐ Alaska
  - ☐ Midway Islands
  - ☐ Hawaii
  - ☐ Guam
4. What was Taft's foreign policy called?
  - ☐ Dollar Diplomacy
  - ☐ Big Stick
  - ☐ Square Deal
  - ☐ New Nationalism
5. Who proposed the "Open Door" policy dealing with trading rights in China?
  - ☐ President McKinley
  - ☐ John Hay
  - ☐ President Eisenhower
  - ☐ Philander Knox
6. Which of the following was not a social reform of the Progressive Period?
  - ☐ child labor laws
  - ☐ liquor prohibition
  - ☐ compulsory school attendance
  - ☐ repeal of prohibition

1. Which of the following would not be considered a cause of World War I?  
☐ nationalism      ☐ secret diplomacy  
☐ science      ☐ imperialism
2. What type of warfare typified World War I?  
☐ trench      ☐ airplane  
☐ nuclear      ☐ naval
3. What countries formed The Triple Alliance?  
☐ Russia, France, England  
☐ Russia, France, Germany  
☐ Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy  
☐ Germany, Austria-Hungary, England
4. What caused the U.S. to declare war on Germany in 1917? •  
☐ Germany's attack on Belgium  
☐ Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare  
☐ Germany's attack on the U.S. at Pearl Harbor
5. What was Wilson's peace plan called?  
☐ Peace without Victory  
☐ Peace with Honor  
☐ Fourteen Points
6. Which organization was Wilson primarily responsible for creating?  
☐ Common Market      ☐ League of Nations  
☐ United Nations      ☐ Pan-American Union
7. Who signed the Senate resolution officially ending World War I in the United States?  
☐ Warren Harding  
☐ John Pershing  
☐ Woodrow Wilson  
☐ Herbert Hoover



1. What did the "quota system" do?
  - ☐ limited production
  - ☐ increased production
  - ☐ limited immigration
  - ☐ increased immigration
2. What was involved in the Teapot Dome Scandal?
  - ☐ Veteran's Bureau
  - ☐ federal oil reserves
  - ☐ Department of Defense
  - ☐ Department of Labor
3. Why didn't farmers share in the prosperity of the 1920's?
  - ☐ overproduction
  - ☐ foreign competition
  - ☐ rising costs
  - ☐ all of these
4. Which federal organization was set up to provide jobs?
  - ☐ Civilian Conservation Corps
  - ☐ Social Security Administration
  - ☐ Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
  - ☐ Federal Housing Administration
5. After whose administration was scandal revealed?
  - ☐ Calvin Coolidge
  - ☐ Woodrow Wilson
  - ☐ Warren Harding
  - ☐ Franklin Roosevelt
6. What was the legislation during Roosevelt's administration called?
  - ☐ Great Society
  - ☐ New Deal
  - ☐ New Frontier
  - ☐ Fourteen Points

1. What settlement divided Czechoslovakia?  
☐ Treaty of Paris  
☐ Treaty of Versailles  
☐ Munich Agreement  
☐ Atlantic Charter
2. What action united American public opinion behind the war effort?  
☐ election of Roosevelt to third term  
☐ Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor  
☐ Hitler's violation of Munich Agreement  
☐ Hitler's "blitzkrieg"
3. When did the Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor, Hawaii?  
☐ September 1, 1939  
☐ June 6, 1944  
☐ May 8, 1945  
☐ December 7, 1941
4. Who was Supreme Allied Commander during World War II?  
☐ Dwight Eisenhower  
☐ Erwin Rommel  
☐ Sir Bernard Montgomery  
☐ Winston Churchill
5. On what two cities was the atomic bomb dropped?  
☐ Tokyo, Hanoi  
☐ Midway, Manilla  
☐ Hiroshima, Nagasaki  
☐ Iwo Jima, Okinawa
6. In what city was the United Nations organized?  
☐ New York      ☐ San Francisco  
☐ Palm Beach      ☐ Chicago

1. What was the purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?
  - ☐ to protect international trade rights
  - ☐ to provide a unified defense force
  - ☐ to protect Russia from invasion
  - ☐ to protect the United States from Japan
2. What was the cold war?
  - ☐ war against communism
  - ☐ war through propaganda
  - ☐ war through politics
  - ☐ all of these
3. Who was commander-in-chief of UN forces in Korea?
  - ☐ General Logan
  - ☐ General Andrews
  - ☐ General MacArthur
  - ☐ General Eisenhower
4. Who was the first President in over 100 years not to have a majority in either the House or the Senate?
  - ☐ Dwight Eisenhower
  - ☐ Harry Truman
  - ☐ John Kennedy
  - ☐ Richard Nixon
5. Who was the youngest President elected?
  - ☐ Harry Truman
  - ☐ Dwight Eisenhower
  - ☐ John Kennedy
  - ☐ Richard Nixon
6. Which of the following is associated with former President Lyndon Johnson?

<input type="radio"/> New Deal	<input type="radio"/> Great Society
<input type="radio"/> Fair Deal	<input type="radio"/> New Frontier



## Age of Exploration

1. In the fifteenth century, Europe was trading heavily with India, China and Japan for spices, silk and other luxuries. This trade followed overland caravan routes and was almost completely controlled by Italian city-states. After 1453, this trade route to the East was blocked by the Turks. Europeans had to discover another way to reach Asia.
2. Portugal's Prince Henry encouraged exploration by sea. He set up a school of navigation and designed faster, stronger ships. Prince Henry hoped to discover a sea route to India. It was some time after his death, however, that Vasco de Gama sailed down the Atlantic coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope and across the Indian Ocean to reach Asia.
3. At this time most people believed that the earth was flat. Italian-born Christopher Columbus, and only a few others, believed the earth to be round. Further, he felt that the shortest route to Asia was not east around Africa, but straight west across the Atlantic. Who opened a school of navigation, and encouraged exploration by sea? (Prince Henry) (Henry VIII) (Queen Elizabeth)
4. Yes. Columbus sought financial backing from the King of Portugal. His request for assistance was turned down, so he turned to Spain. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were impressed with Columbus' ideas, but decided not to back him. Columbus then journeyed to France to ask for money, but received a message asking him to return to Spain.
5. Queen Isabella had changed her mind and had decided to furnish Columbus with the ships and sailors he had requested. Finally, after seven years of delay, Columbus sailed from Spain on August 3, 1492, with three small vessels: the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. How did Columbus hope to reach Asia? (by sailing around Africa) (by sailing west across the Atlantic)
6. Right. Columbus' general theory was, of course, correct. He did not realize, however, that the earth was much larger than he thought, and that the American continents blocked his route to the Orient. On October 12, he sighted an island which he believed to be Japan. It was actually a small island in the West Indies. He discovered several larger islands, and then returned to Spain with the news that he had reached Asia.
7. Columbus was not the first European to land in America. Nearly 500 years earlier a Viking expedition had reached North America. Columbus' discovery was, however, the first to have lasting consequences. Who supplied Columbus with ships and sailors? (The King of Portugal) (Francis I) (Queen and King of Spain)
8. Right. Five years after Columbus made his first voyage, John Cabot, an Italian sea captain, sailed for King Henry VII of England. He was instructed to search for new lands and an all-water route to the Orient. Cabot reached the eastern coast of Canada and, like Columbus, thought he had landed in Asia.

9. Cabot returned to England with news of his discovery. The following year he sailed with a much larger expedition and continued his search for a route to China or Japan. He sailed as far north as Greenland and then south to what is now Chesapeake Bay. He returned to England, with no gold or spices, a very disappointed man.
10. King Henry VII, however, was pleased with Cabot's discoveries. For his subjects, King Henry claimed the lands that Cabot had reached while on his expeditions. Nearly a century passed before England began to take advantage of this claim. Who is usually given credit for the discovery of America? (Christopher Columbus) (The Vikings) (John Cabot)
11. Yes. Both Columbus and Cabot died thinking the land they had reached was Asia. It did not become clear until some years later that it was a new land. After making several voyages to the West Indies and South America, Amerigo Vespucci was one of the first men to make this claim. As a result, geographers began to call the land America.
12. Explorers from Portugal, Italy, Spain, France and England began searching for a passage through or around America that would enable them to reach Asia. These explorations led to the mapping of a large portion of North and South America. Who was America named for? (Americca Verrazano) (Amerigo Vespucci) (Juan Americano)
13. Yes. Spanish explorers were the first to advance into the mainland. In 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa led an expedition across the Isthmus of Panama and discovered the Pacific Ocean. In the same year Juano Ponce de Leon discovered Florida while searching for the fabled "fountain of youth", whose waters would magically restore one's vigor.
14. Between 1519 and 1521 Hernando Cortes and his men conquered Mexico and stole the gold and silver of the Aztec Indians. Also sailing for Spain in 1519 a Portuguese sailor, Ferdinand Magellan, made the first voyage around the world. Who discovered the Pacific Ocean? (Magellan) (Balboa) (Cortes)
15. Two others from Spain, Panfilo de Narvaez and Cabeza de Vaco made an effort to colonize Florida, but failed. Francisco Pizarro explored the western coast of South America between the years of 1531 and 1535. During this time he destroyed the vast Inca empire in Peru.
16. Francisco Coronado and Hernando de Soto searched for the fabled Indian cities of Cibola. In the process Coronado explored the Arkansas River plains and the Grand Canyon region, and de Soto discovered the Mississippi River and explored what is now the southeastern United States. Who made the first voyage around the world? (Magellan) (Balboa) (Cortes)
17. Yes. The monarchs of France also became interested in exploration. In 1534 Francis I sent an Italian, John Verrazano, to search for a northwest passage to the Orient. Although unsuccessful in this attempt, Verrazano sailed along the coast of North America, and provided France with grounds to claim a portion of the new land.



18. In 1534, Jacques Cartier of France explored the St. Lawrence River region and made a large claim for France in that area. On a second voyage he traveled up the St. Lawrence as far as present day Montreal. French sailors began a lucrative trade in furs with the local Indians.
19. Through these explorations, France, Spain and England eventually held the largest claims in America. When Queen Elizabeth of England came to the throne in 1558, nothing had been done with the lands John Cabot had claimed for Henry VII more than 60 years earlier. Who explored the St. Lawrence region and made land claims for France? (Balboa) (Cartier) (Columbus)
20. Correct. Queen Elizabeth was well-educated and was interested in adding to the wealth of her country. She was also determined to keep the country Protestant and to break the power held by her Catholic rival, the King of Spain.
21. Elizabeth strengthened the English navy and encouraged her captains to raid and destroy Spanish vessels and colonies. Sir Francis Drake sailed the seas, capturing Spanish ships, devastating cities, and taking their treasures as he went.
22. Drake's expeditions were backed financially by a corporation in which Queen Elizabeth held shares. The return on her investment was so great that Elizabeth was able to pay the debts owed by the Crown. What country did Queen Elizabeth consider England's greatest rival? (Spain) (France) (Portugal)
23. Yes. In addition, merchants and others who had made a profit from Drake's piracy began to speculate about the money to be made in the New World. Because the land was not developed, these people insisted that England must colonize if she were to engage in profitable undertakings there.
24. With the idea of founding a New England in the New World, Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh rights to all the territory he colonized. In return he was to pay the Crown one-fifth of the profits received from mining gold or silver.
25. Raleigh sent an expedition to explore the island of Roanoke, off the coast of North Carolina, in 1584. The men reported back that the land was favorable and the climate excellent. The following year, Raleigh sent seven ships and 108 men to Roanoke. What English captain attacked Spanish ships and cities? (John Cabot) (Francis Drake) (Robert Browning)
26. Yes. The colony was a failure and the men Raleigh had sent to America returned to England. But Raleigh decided to send another group of colonists to America. The second expedition was composed of men as well as women and children. These colonists vanished leaving no trace as to their fate.
27. Before the English were able to occupy any of the land they claimed, other countries began to dispute their ownership of portions of it. In 1609 Henry Hudson sailed up what is now the Hudson River and claimed a large area for Holland. The Dutch developed plantations in their colony, which they called New Netherland.

28. Spain held the land in Florida that her explorers had claimed, and France held lands in the area of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. Although England had previous claim to these areas through John Cabot and Henry VII, England was not in a position at the time to fight over its rights to them. Who claimed land for the Dutch in 1609? (Leif Ericson) (Francis Drake) (Henry Hudson)
29. Right. Eager to make profits from the land in America, English merchants sought the right to build colonies from the Crown. Although they knew little about the risks involved in the wilderness, they were anxious to start. Such an undertaking, however, could not be handled on an individual basis.
30. Colonization demanded a vast amount of capital. Merchants had already formed trading companies to do business with Russia and the East Indies. They had been successful, and the stockholders had accumulated capital for investment. They planned to form companies and colonize America as a collective effort. Where did Spain claim its land in America? (St. Lawrence River) (Florida) (Great Lakes)
31. Correct. The English entrepreneurs and companies went to the Crown for grants of land and powers of government. Under English law, all territory in America belonged to the Crown. The ruler could keep it, or grant blocks of it to privileged persons or companies.
32. The Crown created two types of agencies for colonization. The corporate agency was a group of individuals merged into a single legal "person" by a royal charter. The company could elect officers, pass laws, and collect money. The company was granted territory and given certain powers subject to the laws of England. These companies had stockholders hoping to make a profit.
33. The proprietary agency was composed of one or more individuals. Like the corporate agency, they were granted land and given powers by the Crown. Neither agency, however, was completely free to manage a colony. They were limited by their charter, and had to grant the same civil liberties to the settlers as they had in England. What agencies were created by the Crown for colonization purposes? (Corporate, Proprietary) (Parliamentary, House of Commons) (The Virginia Company, The London Company)
34. Yes. These individuals intent on building colonies were often motivated by more than the opportunity for profit. The desire to strengthen England's power, to establish religious freedom and to provide new opportunities for England's poor and unfortunate were all factors. In short, it was a combination of political, economic and religious beliefs which led to colonization.
35. As already mentioned, the task of building a "New" England in the wilderness was an enormous one. In order for the trading companies and proprietors to accomplish their goals with their newly-purchased ships, tools and livestock, they needed labor.
36. Most needed were those men and women possessing the skills required to build houses, make clothing and produce food. Many people volunteered to move to the American wilderness. They, too, were motivated for several reasons to leave their homes for the New World.



37. Some of the early settlers came in a spirit of adventure. Most came in flight from the almost endless wars being fought in Europe, to avoid religious persecution and to escape poverty. They came for the same kinds of reasons that the corporations and proprietors came — political, religious and economic. What element was essential if colonization was to be possible? (a skilled labor force) (territorial repression) (gold mine)

38. Yes. Between the years 1600 and 1700 approximately 750,000 people came to America to find a new way of life. About two-thirds of these people were able to pay for the move with their own money. The rest were indentured servants who, in essence, sold their skills for a certain length of time in exchange for their passage overseas.

39. The first successful colony was started in 1607 and was called Jamestown. Although faced with many hardships, including near starvation and unfriendly Indians, the colonists managed to establish a permanent settlement. What motivated most people to come to America? (fear of the draft) (the desire for money) (politics, religion, economics)

40. Right. In a little over a hundred years, America went from a vast, undiscovered, unexplored land to a New World that offered hope for thousands. Twelve more colonies would be established after Jamestown. These 13 colonies eventually evolved into the United States as we now know it.

## The Colonial Period

1. America of the 17th and 18th centuries saw many men and women from Europe colonize Eastern United States. Most of the colonists were English and all of them were looking for a better life in the New World. Between 1607 and 1733, the English established thirteen permanent colonies.
2. These colonies were simply groups of people living in a new territory but retaining ties with their native country. The English government favored colonization in hopes that it would expand England's trade and industry. The settlers themselves came to America because of the promise of religious freedom, the abundance of land, and opportunities for work.
3. The original colonies can be classified into three major types: corporate, proprietary, and royal. Corporate colonies were developed and operated under a charter obtained from the king by a company's stockholders. Land was distributed by the company to the settlers. The London Company sponsored a group of colonists, who in 1607 made the first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. The Virginia Company later took over. How many colonies were there? (7) (10) (13)
4. Right. Proprietary colonies, like corporate colonies, were established under a charter obtained from the king. However, these charters, usually given as gifts, were granted to individuals rather than companies. Proprietary owners had legislative authority. Although all the settlements were established either as proprietary or corporate colonies, most of the colonies eventually became royal, ruled by a governor who was appointed by the king. What were colonies governed by companies called? (Royal) (Corporate) (Proprietary)
5. Correct. Virginia's House of Burgesses was America's first representative assembly. It first met at Jamestown on July 30, 1619. When Virginia became a royal colony in 1624 the House became the lower legislative house. The governor and his council were the executive, supreme court, and Senate. The House conformed to English law and used the same procedure as English Parliament.
6. The second permanent English settlement was established by a group of Pilgrims in 1620 at Plymouth, Massachusetts. They were Virginia Company "employees" originally bound for Virginia; but were driven off-course by bad weather. Outside of Virginia's jurisdiction, they were exempt from its laws. To govern themselves the Pilgrim leaders drew up the Mayflower Compact, the first of its kind in America. It called for "majority rule" and provided a building stone for the United States Constitution. What was America's first representative legislature? (House of Burgesses) (House of Commons) (State Senate)
7. A larger group of Puritans moved to the New England area in 1628 and the area they settled received its charter as Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629. Plymouth Colony and settlements in Maine became part of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691. What document had been Plymouth's basis of government? (Mayflower Compact) (Weatherford Warranty) (Lewis Agreement)



8. Yes. Massachusetts Bay Colony was owned by the Massachusetts Bay Company. The colony was locally self-governing. Before moving, the officers of the company had signed the Cambridge Agreement, a governing document superior to the officers themselves. It was another building block for the Constitution.
9. Massachusetts Bay Company was a commercial arm of the Puritan Church. Helped by the huge Puritan immigration beginning in the 1630's, the colony grew quickly and became the most successful of the early colonies. What was the basis of government in Massachusetts Bay Colony? (Oxford Treaty) (Magna Carta) (Cambridge Agreement)
10. Right. Although they left England to obtain religious freedom, Massachusetts Puritans would not tolerate other religious sects. They firmly believed that their way was the only correct one. Massachusetts' religious government welcomed only indoctrinated Puritans, and expelled some settlers who disagreed with the religious beliefs of the founders.
11. Roger Williams was driven from Massachusetts because he did not conform to strict Puritan thinking. As a result, Williams bought land from the Indians and established a new colony in Rhode Island. Rhode Island was the only New England colony which separated church and state. People had the freedom to think and worship as they pleased.
12. Connecticut settlements began as Massachusetts settlers migrated in search of political and religious freedom. Thomas Hooker was the most famous of these settlers. Hooker advocated a government which gave suffrage to those accepted by the majority. In 1639, the Connecticut Colony put these principles into practice and united under the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, America's first written constitution. Who founded Rhode Island? (Thomas Jefferson) (Roger Williams) (Thomas Paine)
13. Correct. In 1638, Puritans Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport founded New Haven Commonwealth because they considered Massachusetts Puritans not strict enough. In 1662, Connecticut received a royal charter incorporating New Haven into Connecticut. At first, New Haven strongly objected and would not recognize the decree; but in 1665 the two colonies united. What has been called the first written constitution in America? (Fundamental Orders of Connecticut) (U.S. Constitution) (Fundamental Constitution of Carolina)
14. New Hampshire was a proprietary grant to John Mason. Mason, however, was unsuccessful in colonizing it and New Hampshire became a part of Massachusetts in 1641. But in 1680 it was separated again by Charles II, who made it a royal colony and appointed a governor.
15. At the same time Maine was granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. After Gorges died in 1647, Massachusetts annexed Maine. But the heirs of Gorges disputed Massachusetts' ownership and in 1664 Maine was restored to the Gorges family. Not long after this, Massachusetts bought Maine from the Gorges family.

16. In 1663, Charles II gave the "Province of Carolana" to eight noblemen who had helped him regain his throne. This area included both North and South Carolina. In 1669 the men commissioned John Locke, a political philosopher, to develop a governing policy. Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitution of Carolina, but it was an unworkable feudal system.

17. The eight proprietors divided Carolina into three counties: Albemarle, the North Carolina region; Craven, the South Carolina region; and Clarendon, which lasted only until 1667. King George I bought the South Carolina region in 1719 and the North Carolina region in 1729; and in 1730 he divided Carolina into two royal provinces— South Carolina and North Carolina. Who wrote the Fundamental Constitution of Carolina? (Thomas More) (John Locke) (John Smith)

18. Correct. In 1664 Charles II gave his brother James, Duke of York, Holland's territorial claim in the New World. Many English colonists from Massachusetts and Connecticut had settled on this territory and they opposed Dutch rule. After England gained this region, the English colonists named the region New York, after the Duke of York. Before it was given to the Duke of York, what country originally claimed New York? (Sweden) (France) (Holland)

19. Right. James issued the section of his grant between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to two of his friends, Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The area was named New Jersey and after much shifting from owner to owner, New Jersey became a royal colony in 1738.

20. One of the most successful of the proprietary colonies was Pennsylvania. It was granted to William Penn by Charles II in payment of a debt to Penn's father. Penn's charter maintained that laws must be consented to by local representatives.

21. Penn's grant was a haven for his fellow despised Quakers. The Quakers, as well as persons of other faiths, were given religious freedom in Pennsylvania. The colony prospered because of good Indian relations, good location, good soil, and good government which featured religious tolerance.

22. William Penn wanted a seaport for Pennsylvania and in 1682 the Duke of York gave the Delaware region to Penn as a territorial part of his Pennsylvania colony. In 1704 Delaware was separated from Pennsylvania and given its own legislature. The Penn family retained control, however, until the Revolution.

23. Maryland was granted to Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in 1632. Calvert died, however, and King Charles then chartered the territory to Calvert's son Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore. Lord Baltimore wanted Maryland to be not only a refuge for persecuted Catholics, but also an attraction to persons of other faiths. To attract Protestant immigrants, Baltimore proclaimed the Maryland Toleration Act giving religious freedom to all Christians.

24. Many Puritans migrated to Maryland, and in 1654 they took over the government and revised the toleration act to include only Puritans. After several transfers of control, the Calvert family regained control of Maryland in 1715 under a protestant Lord Baltimore and retained control until the



Revolution. Who was Maryland's proprietor? (Johnson family) (Keats family) (Calvert family)

25. Right. In 1732, the Southern part of South Carolina became the colony of Georgia, the last colony established. James Oglethorpe planned to send ex-inmates of England's debtor prisons to the colony; but this plan was abandoned. England's government backed Georgia to provide a buffer zone between Spanish Florida and English colonies. Who instigated Georgia's establishment? (Oliver Cromwell) (Tom Drake) (James Oglethorpe)

26. Right. Settlement of America was slow. Nearly a century passed before settlements were established 100 miles from the Atlantic. Hunters, trappers, and missionaries "blazed the trail" for the ranchers, farmers, and industrialists who followed. Daniel Boone, the most famous pioneer of Colonial times, explored many unknown areas.

27. Establishing a settlement was usually done by a licensed group, especially in the 17th century. Company settlements reduced the risks of Indian attacks and land disputes. Which man was a famous pioneer of Colonial times? (Benedict Arnold) (Daniel Boone) (Rex Harrison)

28. Yes. By 1691, all Thirteen Colonies had some type of representative assembly. The colonies were relatively free from English control. England's Privy Council held final authority, but supervision was so bureaucratic and diffused that it was ineffective. Colonial legislatures even managed to manipulate their governors.

29. Local government varied with the colonies. In the South, county courts were utilized. In the new England colonies, citizens held town meetings. The Middle Colonies utilized both county and town units of government.

30. Power in the legislatures was not equally divided. In the South, plantation owners influenced the legislature. Pennsylvania's rich eastern counties dominated its western ones; while New England was influenced by important Puritan church members. Who wielded more power in the South? (frontiersmen) (plantation owners) (small farmers)

31. Correct. Much social and economic discontent existed between members of state religions and dissenting sects, those with suffrage and those without, and between rich and poor. Discontent erupted into violence in Virginia's Bacon Rebellion in 1676 and North Carolina's Regulators, 1768 - 1771.

32. Colonial America was an agricultural society. Although farming methods were crude and wasteful, farmers were typically prosperous because they worked hard and land was plentiful. Even rocky New England produced a food surplus. Maryland and Virginia grew tobacco; the Carolina's produced rice and indigo; and wheat was the most valuable crop of the Middle Colonies.

33. Labor was very scarce. Many men and women came to America as "indentured servants". These servants worked for colonists from 4 - 7 years, without wages, in exchange for passage to America and support. Some servants, however, were kidnap victims, or criminals who chose America



rather than prison. What did Carolina's plantations produce? (potatoes, corn) (rice, indigo) (yams, cotton)

34. Correct. The South had many large plantations, however, and the large plantations needed a steady supply of labor. After 1660 planters began buying Negro slaves in large numbers. What were people called who contracted to work in exchange for passage to America? (indentured servants) (slaves)\* (serfs)

35. Yes. Religion strongly influenced the social and political life of colonial times. In the 1720's a religious revival called the "Great Awakening" engulfed the colonies. George Whitefield and other famous evangelists aroused great excitement. The "Great Awakening" lasted only 20 years; but it developed a new interest in the importance of the common man.

36. There were many community schools by about 1700, especially in New England and Pennsylvania. Harvard, the first American college, was founded in 1636 for training ministry students. William and Mary began in 1693 by a royal charter. What was the religious revival of the 1720's called? (Great Awakening) (Bible Crusade) (Renewed Salvation)

37. As far as literature is concerned, there was a lag in Colonial times. The bulk of literature was made up of religious writings and pamphlets to attract immigrants. The first book printed in the colonies was The Bay Psalm Book, published in 1640. Political writings began to rise in the mid-1700's. What was America's first college? (Yale) (Harvard) (Princeton)

38. Yes. Settlers usually had very hard lives upon arrival. Symbolic of this was the crude log cabins they called home. But as they prospered, they made their homes more comfortable, had plenty of food, and enjoyed games and contests. Favorite pastimes included cock-fighting, horse-racing, hunting, fishing, gambling, and dancing.

39. Typical of colonial society was that it was fluid which meant that an ambitious person could become wealthy and influential. Also typical were the large families the colonists produced. By 1760, more than 1,500,000 persons lived in the thirteen colonies.

40. Unification of the colonies developed slowly because of poor communication and indifference. However, as transportation and communication improved and controversies with England grew, the colonies allied more and more until they finally separated from England as an independent, unified country.

## Unrest in the Colonies

1. Pinpointing a reason for the Revolution is difficult. The Revolution was fought not for one reason but for several. Primarily, the conflicts can be divided into political and economic reasons. Americans believed they needed local laws to provide more control over themselves and defensive measures to protect themselves against British regulations and enforcement of those regulations in the colonies.

2. Mercantilism, a policy of increasing exports, caused economic conflict. England wanted to keep the colonies agricultural and to control American trade and industry. To carry across the ideas of mercantilism, the British government put definite laws and practices into effect. Other than economics, what was another sort of reason for American conflict with England? (socialism) (communism) (political)

3. Right. Parliament did not exercise much internal authority over the colonies for over a century; but as war approached the colonists began losing their influence. Parliament's interference with domestic affairs in the colonies was increasingly resented. The colonists tried to regain control of local affairs and to limit the political authority of British-appointed officials. What caused the economic conflict? (mercantilism) (shortage of goods) (communism)

4. Yes. To promote mercantilism, Parliament passed the Navigation Acts. Under these acts, goods either exported from Great Britain to the colonies or from the colonies to European countries had to be transported in "British-built" ships. However, since American colonists were legally British, the Navigation Acts actually were advantageous to the colonists.

5. A second group of legislation included the Trade Acts. Under these acts certain "enumerated" American goods could be exported only to England. Thus there was no competition with buyers from other foreign markets, and British merchants could fix their own prices. In this way, trade between America and other European countries had to go through British merchants who collected profits. What acts restricted shipment to "British-built" ships? (Navigation Acts) (Townshend Acts) (Stamp Act)

6. Yes. In 1733, Parliament passed a special trade law called the Molasses Act. Its purpose was to prevent colonial trade with non-British possessions, especially the French West Indies, by collecting taxes from colonists who engaged in such trade. In this way, Parliament hoped to persuade colonists to buy molasses from the British West Indies. What group of acts included the Molasses Act? (Townshend Acts) (Trade Acts) (Navigation Acts)

7. Correct. Although Parliament could enforce the Navigation and Trade Acts, it was not as easy to restrict American manufacturing. The British government would have had to police every colony, which they did not attempt to do. Due to lax enforcement, American manufacturing of illegal goods flourished and colonial smuggling was common.



8. European conflicts added to local problems and these culminated in the French and Indian Wars. Great Britain and France wanted to extend their possessions in North America. The French and Indian War in America lasted from 1754 to 1763 and resulted in England's final victory over France, and in the loss of most French possessions in North America. William Pitt, political leader of Great Britain in 1756, said that the French and Indian War lasted longer than necessary because of the colonist's illicit trade with the enemy.

9. Following the war, Parliament became convinced that more colonial control and a new Indian policy was needed. The first step toward this control was the Royal Order of 1763, which placed Indian trade under royal control and curtailed further settlement of Indian land. This proclamation antagonized land speculators and frontiersmen.

10. To make sure the Royal Order was followed, Parliament sent British troops to police the frontier. The English were already so heavily taxed that Parliament decided to tax the colonies to finance the frontier policing force. What did the Royal Order of 1763 do? (taxed sugar) (curtailed land settlements) (prohibited English trade)

11. Yes. To raise needed money and please the sugar planters, British Prime Minister George Grenville had Parliament put into effect the Sugar Act of 1764. Like the Molasses Act of 1733, this act laid large duties on sugar brought into the colonies from non-British possessions. It also provided for heavy penalties on shippers caught at smuggling.

12. Americans could no longer buy sugar cheaper from the French West Indies. British sugar was not only costlier than foreign sugar but was also insufficient for colonial demands. Colonists had been buying large amounts of molasses, manufacturing it into rum, and trading rum for African slaves. Colonial commerce could have been seriously hampered if the Sugar Act had been enforced; but in 1766, Parliament reduced the duty on molasses from 3 cents to 1 cent per gallon.

13. To raise further revenue from the colonies, Parliament passed the Stamp Act of 1765. Newspapers, pamphlets, legal documents and many business documents had to bear British stamps. Proceeds were to pay for protecting the colonies, but the colonists saw no need for protection. Which earlier act placed heavy penalties on smugglers? (Stamp Act) (Currency Act) (Sugar Act)

14. Right. The Stamp Act stirred anger and created opposition from the colonists. They felt Parliament was meddling in internal colonial matters by levying the tax; and the cry "No taxation without representation" could be heard everywhere. Patrick Henry and other colonial leaders put pressure on Parliament to repeal the Act. Delegates were sent to New York to discuss common problems, and common action which might be taken.

• 15. The Stamp Act Congress assembled in New York in October, 1765. The delegates agreed on a set of resolutions and petitioned Parliament to repeal the act, declaring that no taxes could be placed on the people without their consent. Colonial merchants displayed their anger by boycotting English merchandise. The strong opposition and pressure from British merchants caused Parliament to repeal

the Stamp Act in 1766, but Parliament did not concede its right to tax the colonists.

16. The next year, 1767, Parliament leadership went to Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Townshend persuaded Parliament to pass measures that came to be known as the Townshend Acts. These acts placed tariffs on such things as paper, tea, lead, glass and paint imported from the colonies. What was the earlier revenue act which colonists actively opposed? (Stamp Act) (Townshend Acts) (Navigation Acts)

17. Yes. The Townshend Acts also reorganized the customs service and established colonial admiralty courts to speed up smuggling trials. Higher colonial courts, made up of British judges were given the power to issue "Writs of Assistance". Writs of Assistance were general search warrants allowing customs officers to search any private property for smuggled goods. Such writs were helpful to customs officers, but reduced individual freedom.

18. Colonists resisted the Townshend Acts with a boycott that was supported by colonial legislatures. Because of the boycott and a decision not to tax its own exports, England repealed all Townshend duties in 1770, except the tax on tea. The tax on tea was retained to show the colonists that Britain still claimed the right to levy taxes. What were the "Writs of Assistance"? (insurance dividends) (search warrants) (welfare payments)

19. Before Britain could give into other colonial demands, serious unrest developed in Boston. British troops had been garrisoned in Boston to help law enforcement. Colonists considered this to be tyranny and antagonized the troops. On March 5, 1770, a Boston mob threatened the soldiers with stones and clubs. British troops responded by firing into the mob, killing five people and wounding others. This incident became known as the "Boston Massacre".

20. During the controversy with England, there was also a struggle in America for control of colonial government. When the colonial ruling class opposed Parliament's actions, it solicited and received help from the poor and non-voting citizens. The group soon developed political ambitions. Samuel Adams and James Otis were major leaders of the opposition to British policies.

21. After 1770, organized colonial opposition moderated. Colonial merchants were earning profits. The governing class feared the political ambitions of the poorer classes. Conservatives like Benjamin Franklin advised quiet. Who was a major leader of opposition to British policy? (Benjamin Franklin) (Samuel Adams) (James Madison)

22. Yes. Complete reconciliation, however, was not accomplished. Towns and colonies began organizing Committees of Correspondence. In 1772, Samuel Adams organized the first committee of correspondence in Boston. Its purpose was to explain the rights of the colonies and to show how these rights had been violated by England.

23. In 1773, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson influenced Virginia's House of Burgesses to establish a Committee of Correspondence to communicate with committees in other colonies. These committees were important in the later struggle with Great Britain during the Revolutionary War because



they united the colonists. Where was the first Committee of Correspondence organized? (Boston) (Jamestown) (Providence)

24. Yes. The informal truce ended in 1773. To save the English East India Company from bankruptcy, Parliament passed the Tea Act, allowing the company to sell tea to the colonies cheaper than the Dutch. This created a tea monopoly and eliminated American importers. Importers then combined with radicals to precipitate America's break with England.

25. When the tea ships arrived, agitated colonists reacted strongly. A band of colonists, dressed as Indians, boarded the ships and dumped boxes of tea into Boston harbor. This was known as the "Boston Tea Party". What act allowed the English East India Company to sell tea cheaper? (Stamp Act) (Quartering Act) (Tea Act)

26. Right. The Boston Tea Party infuriated Parliament. To assert its authority and cure unrest in the colonies, Parliament in 1774 enacted a group of new laws which colonists called the "Intolerable Acts". One of these acts closed Boston harbor to all trade by sea until the dumped tea was paid for.

27. Another act reduced self-government in Massachusetts. Councillors and minor judicial and executive officers were made appointed positions. No town meeting would be held without the governor's consent except to elect officers. What event triggered the Intolerable Acts? (Bacon's Rebellion) (Whiskey Rebellion) (Boston Tea Party)

28. Right. A third act empowered royal officials to send all persons accused of murder in connection with law enforcement to England for trial. A fourth "intolerable" act required the quartering of British troops in Massachusetts towns. And a fifth act, although opening more land for settlement, established the Catholic Church and an autocratic government in Canada.

29. England expected the other colonies to ignore Massachusetts' troubles. But colonial representatives soon began organizing a Continental Congress, a suggestion of the Committees of Correspondence. Eventually all the colonies except Georgia authorized delegates to the Congress.

30. The first Continental Congress met on September 5, 1774, in Philadelphia. Among the delegates were John Adams and Samuel Adams, John Jay, George Washington, and Patrick Henry. Radical delegates favored programs of disobedience to the Intolerable Acts to show their independence. A greater number, however, favored more conservative measures. What British action brought about the call for a Continental Congress? (Boston Massacre) (Intolerable Acts) (Boston Tea Party)

31. Yes. After much debate, the Continental Congress finally agreed on three principal acts. The first was to declare in writing a set of resolutions which outlined rights and grievances of the colonists. Where was the first Continental Congress held? (New York) (Chicago) (Philadelphia)

32. Right. In addition to the declaration of rights and grievances, the delegates drew up a petition calling for restoration of American rights. Petitions were sent to King George III, the people of England, Quebec, and the colonies. The Congress decided to reconvene in May if the situation was not



corrected.

33. A third step taken by the first Continental Congress was a decision to stop the importation of British goods into the colonies. This boycott was an aggressive violation of British law. It also brought to the surface those colonists who were truly for the American cause, called the "Patriots", and those who were for the British, the "Loyalists".

34. With the actions of the first Continental Congress the movement for independence had begun. In agreement with the mood of the colonies Patrick Henry cried, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!...." What was considered an aggressive violation of British law? (Continental Congress) (boycott of British goods) (Declaration of Rights)

35. Yes. Parliament responded to colonial demands with one concession, but this concession was paired with a set of resolutions in which the colonists had to pledge full support to enforcement of British laws. In addition, Parliament passed the Restraining Acts. These acts almost destroyed colonial commerce.

36. It was obvious that British colonial policy was not changing very much, and the colonists decided that they had better prepare to fight for their rights, if that was necessary. Colonists in Concord began gathering and storing military supplies. What acts did Parliament pass after the first Continental Congress? (Restraining Acts) (Townshend Acts) (Navigation Acts)

37. Yes. General Gage, commander of the British troops in Massachusetts was then ordered to arrest colonial leaders in Massachusetts and break up the "mobs". Radicals and colonial bitterness made his job very difficult. To quiet the opposition, Gage decided to display military strength. During the night of April 18, 1775, Gage sent British troops from Boston to Concord to destroy a collection of military supplies.

38. Paul Revere rode across the countryside to forewarn his fellow patriots, and colonial militiamen met the British troops at Lexington. The British overpowered the local militia, however, and advanced on to Concord, to destroy what supplies had not been removed. The militia again fought the British at Concord Bridge and attacked them from cover on the way back to Boston.

39. Realizing the serious situation, delegates from the colonies convened in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, to hold the second Continental Congress. The Congress took over direction of colonial troops around Boston and appointed George Washington Commander of the Continental Army.

40. Even as they took these actions, independence was not the aim of the Congressional delegates. They sent another petition to King George III, but the petition was refused. In August, 1775, King George III declared that the colonies were in rebellion. A revolutionary war appeared to be imminent... Who cried "Give me liberty, or give me death!" (Samuel Adams) (Patrick Henry) (Paul Revere)

## The American Revolution

1. Fighting between the colonists and the British began on April 19, 1775. British troops were ordered to Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts to seize military supplies the colonists had stored there. The troops were met at Lexington by American militiamen. A shot was fired and the war began. Fighting lasted all day in the Lexington-Concord area with the British finally retreating to Boston.
2. The following month the second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and prepared for the worst — an all-out war. It organized an army and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief. It resolved to raise money and supplies if necessary. Finally, it issued a Declaration stating the need to take up arms and the reasons for doing so.
3. King George III responded by denouncing the American leaders as rebels. He ordered the British military to crush the rebellion and punish those responsible. The war was now full-blown. Where did the fighting begin? (Lexington, Massachusetts) (Montreal, Canada) (Quebec, Canada)
4. Yes. After the sieges at Lexington and Concord, the British withdrew their forces to Boston. The colonists there hoped to drive away the British by attacking them from a hill overlooking Boston. A detachment was sent to fortify Bunker Hill. Instead, it occupied Breed's Hill which was closer to the city. However, the fighting that occurred there on June 17, 1775, is now known as the battle of Bunker Hill.
5. The British were victorious in the battle, but they could not gain control of the area. On July 3, Washington took command of colonial troops. In March, 1776, he forced the British troops, led by General William Howe, to evacuate the city. What major city was affected in the Battle of Bunker Hill? (Salem) (New York) (Boston)
6. Right. In an effort to prevent British troops from using Canadian bases, the colonists invaded Canada. Under the command of General Richard Montgomery, they captured Montreal in November of 1775. Later, General Montgomery with General Benedict Arnold, also attacked Quebec. They were defeated there.
7. It is important to note that up to this time the colonists had been fighting for their liberties as British subjects. But now the cry for total independence was being heard. Thomas Paine published his pamphlet "Common Sense" calling for colonial independence. The news that Britain had set up a naval blockade and had hired Hessian mercenaries strengthened the cause.
8. In May of 1776 Congress advised the colonies to organize governments of their own. In June, Richard Henry Lee, speaking for the Virginia delegation, proposed to Congress that "These united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." Who wrote the pamphlet "Common Sense"? (Thomas Paine) (John Adams) (Thomas Jefferson)



9. Yes. Although some of the delegates were reluctant, Congress appointed a committee to compose a declaration of independence. Thomas Jefferson, assisted by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, wrote the first draft of the document. On July 2, Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, approved Lee's resolution in favor of independence. On July 4, 1776, Congress formally adopted the final draft of the declaration in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.
10. The declaration contained the political philosophy that a government should be based on popular consent. It maintained that people have certain unalienable rights and that among these are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It further stated that people have a right to change a non-responsive government. Who introduced the resolution for independence? (Benedict Arnold) (Andrew Jackson) (Henry Lee)
11. Right. This statement was followed by a list of grievances against King George III and defended the American case for independence. The last part of the document was a formal declaration of independence. Who was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence? (William Howe) (Thomas Jefferson) (John Hancock)
12. Correct. The Declaration of Independence christened a new nation. While the ideas contained in the Declaration were not new, its doctrines contained a revolutionary challenge to other peoples and governments throughout the world.
13. British strategy to stop the revolution was to blockade the coast and occupy the seaports. Britain intended to isolate New England and then subdue the colonies bit by bit. About the time the Declaration of Independence was signed, General Howe landed a large body of English troops on Staten Island, near New York. His brother, Admiral Lord Howe, joined him with reinforcements.
14. After taking Boston, George Washington, anticipating General Howe, moved his forces to New York. The Americans, however, could not defend New York against General Howe's army, and were forced to evacuate the city. Washington retreated step by step across New Jersey and into Pennsylvania. The British took town after town. Was General Howe well supplied with troops when he landed in New York? (No. He had only a few men with him.) (Yes. He had many men and was sent reinforcements.)
15. Right. Conditions looked bleak for colonial troops. Abruptly, on Christmas night, Washington crossed the Delaware River above Trenton, New Jersey. The river was full of ice and it took all night for his troops to cross it. He attacked the British forces at Trenton and captured about a thousand prisoners.
16. The victory at Trenton brightened colonial prospects. Washington wintered at Morristown, New Jersey, some 30 miles from New York. In January of 1777 he successfully attacked and captured Princeton, New Jersey forcing the British back to New Brunswick. This left most of New Jersey in the hands of the Americans. When did Washington cross the Delaware? (Christmas Eve) (Nov. 11, 1776) (New Year's Eve)



17. Yes. Following Trenton, the British plan was to seize and occupy New York State. Forces under General John Burgoyne invaded northern New York. They were to converge with General Howe's troops in lower New York and with Loyalists and Indians from the west. The effect would be to divide the colonies and ruin the American Cause.

18. Fortunately, this strategy failed. American forces attacked Burgoyne on all sides and his supplies were cut off. In addition, General Howe's troops were unable to reach him. On October 17, 1777, he surrendered to General Horatio Gates at Saratoga. What would have happened had Burgoyne's efforts been successful? (It would have split the colonies.) (It would have cut off Canadian aid.) (It would have antagonized the Indians.)

19. Yes. American troops needed large quantities of food, clothing, medicine, arms, ammunition and other supplies. The demand for domestic goods and farm products grew rapidly. Iron, steel, textile and other industries begun before the war expanded for the war effort. Thus the American economy grew as the war advanced.

20. Although the economy was expanding, the Continental Congress was faced with serious financial difficulties. Congress could borrow money but it could not levy taxes. Contributions and loans from the states were limited because the states, also short of money, did not want to levy additional taxes on their already heavily taxed citizens.

21. Congress obtained money through certificates of indebtedness or I.O.U's, by foreign and domestic loans, and from foreign gifts. Congress financed most of the war, however, by issuing paper money. This Continental currency depreciated quickly. What happened to the economy after the war started? (It remained as it had been.) (A terrible depression resulted.) (Industries expanded; the economy grew.)

22. Right. The inability of Congress to supply the army adequately caused Washington's men to suffer severe hardships during the winter of 1777. In spite of the American victory at Saratoga, Howe had managed to capture Philadelphia. Washington established headquarters at Valley Forge for the winter. His men were hungry, cold and many had no shoes. These were the bleakest months of the war.

23. Washington had other problems. His army was so small he had to depend on temporary militia forces. These men were usually more skilled in guerilla warfare than in stand-up battles. Most of his officers were inexperienced. The Continental Congress was unable to help because it did not have the power to draft men into the army. Where did Washington camp during the bleak winter of 1777? (New York) (Valley Forge) (Philadelphia)

24. Yes. In addition, the American navy was so small it could not operate as a fleet. Instead, American ships singly attacked British vessels. One of the most famous American captains of this period was John Paul Jones. The navy was aided by privateers, who were commissioned to harass British ships by acts of piracy.



25. Fortunately, the victory at Saratoga had persuaded the French to actively enter the war on America's side. France had already contributed much secret aid in the form of money and supplies to the American cause. Why didn't Congress draft more men for Washington's army? (There were no more men available.) (Congress had no power to draft.) (The men were needed more at home.)
26. Correct. As early as 1776 the Continental Congress had sent Silas Deane of Connecticut to negotiate with France. Later, Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee joined him. Other representatives were sent to Holland, Spain, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg to seek support.
27. France had stayed out of the war for fear that such a move might end in disaster. Having suffered many defeats to the British, France was pleased with the possibility of a successful revolt by the colonists. Efforts to engage Spain in the war had also been futile.
28. The Americans were aided by several military men from Europe who came to help the cause. Among them were Lafayette from France, Pulaski and Kosciuszko from Poland, and von Steuben from Germany. Who was first sent to France by Congress to ask for support? (Silas Deane) (Thomas Jefferson) (Nathaniel Greene)
29. Yes. After the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, France declared war on Britain in 1778. Spain followed suit, and declared war in 1779. France, entered the war, in part, to seek revenge against the British. Spain hoped to regain some of its possessions which had been annexed by the British.
30. The first result of the Alliance with France was recovery of Philadelphia. The British government then decided it might be easier to overrun the southern states. In 1778 the British captured Georgia, and later, led by General Cornwallis, captured South Carolina. They took most of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina despite the efforts of American soldiers. What victory persuaded France to join the war? (Boston) (Saratoga) (Miami)
31. Yes. Nathaniel Greene assumed command of the regular militia in the south. Greene forced the British back to the coast and managed to recover the three southern states taken by the British. Cornwallis led his troops to Virginia where he hoped to capture troops led by the young Frenchmen — the Marquis de Lafayette.
32. Defeated by Lafayette, Cornwallis retreated to Yorktown on the Virginia coast, where he hoped for reinforcements by sea. This action proved to be fatal for the British war effort. American and French troops rushed south and attacked Cornwallis by land.
33. A French fleet arrived from the West Indies and defeated British naval forces. Cornwallis was unable to escape. Beseiged by both land and sea, Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781. Who was the young French officer that defeated Cornwallis in Virginia? (Lafayette) (Vergennes) (de Grasse)
34. Yes. The war was virtually over. Overwhelmed by the defeat of Cornwallis, the British government decided it would not continue the war. It was some months, however, before the peace treaty



was signed between the United States and Great Britain.

35. The final treaty between the two countries was signed on September 3, 1783 and was ratified by Congress in January of 1784. America's peace negotiators were Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay. What battle finally ended the war? (Greene's victory in the south) (the defeat of Howe at Philadelphia) (the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown)

36. Right. Under the terms of the treaty, King George III recognized the United States as an independent country. The boundaries of the new Republic extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and from the Great Lakes to Florida. The Mississippi River would be open to both Americans and British.

37. The treaty also stated that Congress would recommend to the state legislatures the restoration to British subjects of all properties confiscated during the Revolution. Americans were also guaranteed the right to fish off the coasts of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Who were America's peace negotiators? (Greene, Lafayette, Hancock) (Franklin, Adams, Jay) (Jefferson, Washington, Lee)

38. Yes. So America won the war, although she was inferior in troops, equipment, money and expertise. Certainly, one of the reasons was geography. America had no strategic center that would have given control of the country, and the colonists knew the area well. This factor, coupled with the use of guerilla warfare tactics, greatly handicapped the British.

39. At the beginning of the American revolution there were nearly three million people in the colonies. During the war the population increased, as did the overall wealth of the country. The ineffectiveness of the army and the hardships it endured were primarily due to the weaknesses of the government.

40. This weak government continued to function for some years after the Revolution. In 1787 a convention met in Philadelphia to form a stronger constitution and government; a government, it was hoped, that would be of benefit to the country for which the Americans had fought so gallantly.

## From Confederation to Constitution

1. The period from 1776 to 1790 was one of transition. During these years British rule of the colonies was replaced by the new union and its Articles of Confederation. This period culminates with the adoption of the present United States Constitution.
2. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the states were bound together by common necessity under the Continental Congress. A stronger and documented central government was needed. Therefore, the Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1777.
3. Resembling today's United Nations, the Confederation was more a collection of independent countries than a unified nation. Congress was the only national agency; each state had one vote. Delegates represented their state government rather than the people in the states.
4. The Articles theoretically entitled Congress to raise an army, conduct foreign diplomacy, requisition supplies from the states, coin money, operate a post office, standardize weights and measures, and manage Indian affairs. What federal body was created by the Articles of Confederation? (Supreme Court) (Congress) (Corporation Commission)
5. Yes. States kept individual control over taxation, commerce and the militia. Congress could not enlarge its power except by amending the Articles. Because any amendment had to be unanimously agreed to, each state had veto power over amendments.
6. By the end of the war, Congress was in a decline. It was criticized on two points: One, it lacked power to make laws necessary for the safety and welfare of the Union; and secondly, it had no authority over the States. How was taxation controlled under the Articles of Confederation? (by States) (by Congress) (by the army)
7. Yes. Delegates were negligent in attending sessions and public business dragged on from year to year unfinished. Though weak, Congress did enact two important measures. In the first one the states ceded to Congress their western unsettled lands. The Land Ordinance of 1785, the basis of the United States land policy until recent times, was passed, instituting guidelines for the selling of federal land.
8. Federal land was divided into townships of thirty-six square miles. Townships were then divided into 36 sections of 640 acres, each section being one square mile. The land was sold for a minimum of \$1 per acre. Some sections were reserved for schools and public domain. What was this former basis of United States land policy? (1785 Land Ordinance) (1787 Northwest Ordinance) (1783 Proclamation)
9. Right. Secondly, the Northwest Ordinance was passed by Congress in 1787. It created guidelines for the admission of new states to the Union, principally to develop new states in the territory north of the Ohio River. An area became a territory when settled by 5,000 free males. Under Con-



gressional control, temporary territorial governments were established which could send non-voting delegates to Congress.

10. Statehood was granted when the territory had 60,000 free residents. New states had rights equal to those of the old states. Slavery was prohibited, religious freedom was insured, education was encouraged and other liberties were observed. What ordinance guided the admission of new states? (Florida) (Southeast) (Northwest)

11. Right. The government faced problems in foreign relations, as well as at home. Congress had no authority to use trade as a bargaining lever. Other countries took advantage of the United States commercially and weakened America's influence on her own borders.

12. English troops occupied frontier forts ceded to the United States by the peace treaty. As justification, Britain cited America's failure to pay British creditors and her failure to restore confiscated Tory property. Britain conspired with Indians and encouraged separatist feelings among the states.

13. Interior transportation largely depended upon the Spanish-controlled Mississippi River. Spain, afraid for her Louisiana Territory, closed the Mississippi to Americans. This encouraged further western expansion. Spain also encouraged frontiersmen to set up independent governments. What country occupied forts on the American frontier? (France) (Sweden) (England)

14. Right. The Revolution changed America economically. Confiscated Tory property and federal lands were broken up and sold, creating more small farms. Free of British mercantilism, Americans began trading with other countries. After the war trade between England and America was greatly reduced, with New England the most affected by the reduction of such sales. What country had dominated American commerce? (Spain) (England) (France)

15. Yes. New England states placed tariffs on imported goods that competed with American manufactured goods. But the non-industrial south weakened these northern efforts by rejecting tariffs on imports. And in turn, the southern economy was damaged by the French and English actions which reduced the price of tobacco and other products.

16. Americans were importing more goods than they were exporting. This trading pattern created a trade imbalance. Also, because of money shortages, Americans sometimes paid their foreign creditors in gold and silver. This resulted in a drain on America's hard money supply. These practices, and other difficulties, put America in a vulnerable financial position. Which states placed tariffs on imported goods? (Southern States) (New England States) (Middle States)

17. Yes. America's fragile economic bubble burst and a depression followed from 1784 to 1787. Prices fell, severely hurting farmers and manufacturers. Poor people wanted new issues of paper money to pay debts; creditors opposed such a move. Because there was no national policy to control the business depression, each state tried to deal with the situation individually.

18. Some states issued more paper money. Some passed "stay" laws giving debtors more time to

pay debts. Massachusetts refused to do either of these. Attempting to pay her state debt at its face value she heavily taxed farmers and other residents. Debtors were jailed and in some instances, their property confiscated.

19. In western Massachusetts, during 1786 and 1787, angry mobs closed the courts. Daniel Shay, a Revolutionary War officer, organized 1,500 men in a rebellion which was finally put down by state militia. Because of the strong public sympathy, the rebels were later pardoned and property relief measures were passed. What caused the uprising in Massachusetts? (Congress passed the Stamp Act) (Court action against debtors.) (Congress confiscated property.)

20. Correct. Shay's Rebellion was viewed as a sign of Congress' weakness, since Congress had to rely on Massachusetts' militia to stop the rebellion. Shay's Rebellion strengthened efforts to give Congress more political, military and economic authority.

21. Congress was also burdened by financial problems. It was unable to pay its enormous war debts. Nationalists, or those favoring a stronger government, wanted to give Congress enough limited taxation power to levy an import tariff as a means of raising money. This proposal never received the necessary unanimous approval of the states. What strengthened efforts to give Congress more authority? (Shay's Rebellion) (100 Year War) (American Revolution)

22. Yes. As the result of a conference between Virginia and Maryland at Mt. Vernon in 1785, a national trade convention was called. Delegates from five states met at Annapolis, in September of 1786. The Annapolis convention ended by requesting Congress to revise the Articles of Confederation.

23. The states wanted the Articles reformed for various reasons. Nationalists wanted a stronger government, one that would increase America's foreign prestige. Congress authorized a convention to revise the Articles, which met in Philadelphia in May of 1787. What council requested Congress to reform the Articles? (Savannah Caucus) (Vermont Assembly) (Annapolis Convention)

24. Right. Attending the Philadelphia convention were 55 delegates from all states except Rhode Island. Most delegates were young, represented the wealthier class, and had been active in the Revolutionary War. Delegate Ben Franklin was an elderly advisor to the group. George Washington presided over the group.

25. On the whole, the convention was a conservative body. Most delegates thought that the federal government should be centralized and that state independence should be limited. They favored a republican form of government. In a republic, government power is held by representatives of the people.

26. The delegates also wanted a separation of powers in the federal government. This system of checks and balances would be protection against corruption, selfishness, and thoughtlessness. What is a government called when it is conducted by representatives? (monarchy) (autocracy) (republic)



27. Right. During the Philadelphia Convention, voting was again done by states. Problems in drafting the new Constitution developed quickly. Heated debates took place over the powers to give the central government, how it should be constructed, how to balance the representation between the small and large states, and how to balance individual and national concerns. Who was president of the Philadelphia Convention? (Thomas) (Washington) (Hamilton)

28. Yes. The constitution which developed was created by compromise. For example, the Great Compromise, designed by Roger Sherman, was concerned with state representation in the Federal Government. It was based upon plans submitted by the states of Virginia and New Jersey.

29. The Virginia Plan, primarily drafted by James Madison, "Father of the Constitution", provided for a national, executive, and court system. A national legislature would be bicameral, that is, have two houses. Representation would be based on population which would give more power to larger states. Who designed the Great Compromise? (Wake) (Baker) (Sherman)

30. Right. The New Jersey plan provided protection for the small states. It agreed to the federal government's authority but advocated a unicameral (one-house) legislature with each of the states having equal representation.

31. Sherman's Plan was for a bicameral legislature containing a Senate and House of Representatives. Each state legislature would appoint two representatives to the Senate which would have "advise and consent" powers on treaties and presidential appointments. The House of Representatives would be based on population with the representatives elected by the people. The House would initiate all revenue bills, giving the people control of the nation's purse strings.

32. Compromises also settled regional differences. The "three-fifths" compromise stated that three-fifths of a state's slave population would be counted both for taxation and representation purposes. Compromises also settled disputes over commerce and other issues. Who would appoint Senators under Sherman's Plan? (state legislatures) (Supreme Court) (Tax commissioners)

33. Correct. The Constitution gave the federal government authority for taxing, regulating commerce, the military, naturalization of citizens, calling up state militia, and levying tariffs. It also divided government authority into three branches: Executive, Judicial, and Legislative. Each branch was controlled by a system of checks and balances.

34. The Executive, or President, can suggest legislation, execute laws, and veto unwanted laws. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and controls foreign relations. The Constitution stated that the President would be selected by an electoral college whose members were to be chosen by the state legislatures.

35. Because the legislative powers of the Senate and House of Representatives are divided, the two houses rely upon one another. The court system was outlined in the Constitution, but judicial review, such as interpreting the laws, was a gradual development. Who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces? (President) (Senate) (Congress)

36. Correct. Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states. If requested to do so by two-thirds of the states, Congress may call a convention for the proposal of amendments. These amendments must also be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

37. The Constitution was signed September 17, 1787. It would become law when ratified by conventions in nine states. Many people were against the new constitution. Those against it were called Anti-Federalists, those in favor were called Federalists. How many states must ratify an amendment? (two-thirds of the states) (three-fourths of the states) (one-half of the states)

38. Yes. Antifederalists feared the loss of state independence, and thought a Republican government was unfeasible in a large country. They also feared oppression of individual freedom, and were concerned that the President might become a king. What were people who favored the Constitution called? (Anti-Federalists) (Federalists) (Statesmen)

39. Yes. Delaware was the first state to ratify in 1787. Ratification in some states was relatively easy. In others, like New York and Virginia, it was a hard-fought battle. Rhode Island was the last of the 13 states to ratify in 1790. Seven states had ratified with the promise that the Constitution was to be amended to include certain "rights". Accordingly, ten such amendments were adopted, which became known as the Bill of Rights.

40. The first ten Amendments protect freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion, and jury trial; prevent unreasonable search and seizure, excessive bail and punishment; and guarantee individual and state rights against the federal authority. What are the first ten Amendments called? (Lame Duck Amendments) (Bill of Rights) (Writs of Prohibition)



## Building the Nation

1. After the Constitution was ratified the country became more consolidated. During the fifty years that followed, problems with foreign countries arose, as did controversies between sections of the country. Political factions grew into organized parties, and settlers continued to move westward, pushing the Indians aside as they went.
2. George Washington was unanimously elected as the first President of the United States. John Adams became Vice-President. Their inauguration took place April 30, 1789, in New York City, the nation's first capitol. Along with other newly elected government officials, they began the task of making the government work.
3. Among its first acts, Congress authorized the formation of various executive departments such as the Treasury Department. The Legislature adopted rules and organized committees. A federal court system, including the Supreme Court, was formed by the Judiciary Act of 1789. John Jay was appointed the first Chief Justice.
4. The national debt needed to be paid to establish confidence in the new government. Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury and the designer of many of Washington's administration policies, proposed paying both the foreign and domestic debt at full value. Who was the first Chief Justice? (Jefferson) (Monroe) (Jay)
5. Right. Many people, including Thomas Jefferson, were opposed to paying the domestic debt at its full value. They resisted primarily because speculators who had purchased notes at a depreciated value would profit, and because some states had already begun repayment.
6. Hamilton also advocated chartering a federal bank to hold federal funds and to establish a uniform standard of currency nationwide. Jefferson led the opposition of debtors, state banks and strict constitutionalists. Despite this opposition, the Bank of the United States was chartered in 1791. Who was the first Treasury Secretary? (Smith) (Hamilton) (McCarthy)
7. Correct. Hamilton's policies divided the country politically. Many opposed Hamilton and supported Jefferson, calling themselves at first, "Anti-Federalists" and later "Republicans". Hot debates erupted everywhere as opinions were expressed and defended. In spite of the dissention, Washington was re-elected in 1792 without opposition.
8. Problems with foreign powers still troubled the United States. Britain would not evacuate the forts it held on the frontier, and encouraged hostilities between Americans and Indians. In addition, Spain threatened to take away American rights to the use of the Mississippi River. The French Revolution and France's later war with England compounded American problems. Whose policies divided the country politically? (Hamilton) (Jefferson) (Jay)
9. Yes. Although sympathetic to the French Revolution, war was not in America's best interests.



Washington declared America's neutrality in the Proclamation of 1793. Neutrality was threatened by the action of the French Minister to the U.S., Edmond Genet. France eventually relieved him of his position at the request of the United States. America was caught between France and England.

10. In 1794, the Whiskey Rebellion erupted. Western Pennsylvania farmers who made whiskey from their grain rebelled against the national excise tax imposed on whiskey. The suppression of these rebels by forces acting for the national government demonstrated its strength. What position did the U.S. take on the war between France and England? (It sided with France.) (It wanted to remain neutral.) (It decided to fight.)

11. Correct. John Jay's Treaty of 1795, although unpopular, settled problems with England. Although many felt the treaty yielded too much to England, it was accepted to prevent war. Spain, by a treaty negotiated in 1795 by Thomas Pinckney, granted free use of the Mississippi River and the right to use the New Orleans sea port.

12. When Washington retired after two terms, he advised against political factions, and involvement in foreign affairs. For the first time the 1796 election was bi-partisan. Federalist John Adams narrowly won the Presidency. Jefferson, with the second highest number of electoral votes, became Vice-President. Adams was not a popular President, among either the Federalists or Republicans. Who negotiated the unpopular treaty with England in 1795? (Lewis) (Clark) (Jay)

13. Right. Adams' administration was mostly concerned with the difficulties with France. A diplomatic mission was sent to France to deal with that nation's new government. The American diplomats were told that peace would be insured only if the U.S. made loans to France, and paid bribes to members of the French government. A report was made to Congress in which the French agents were called X, Y, and Z.

14. Congress responded to the "XYZ Affair" by establishing the Department of the Navy which waged an undeclared war on French shipping. Federalist political fortunes rose as Adams gained popularity. Jefferson's Republicans, however, opposed war with France and attacked the Federalists in party newspapers. Who opposed Adams in the 1796 Presidential election? (Jefferson) (Hamilton) (Marshall)

15. Yes. War was favored by the Federalists. Adams wanted to avoid war, however, and he eventually accepted an agreement with Napoleon Bonaparte in 1800. Bonaparte had overthrown the new French government and did not wish to engage France in a war with the United States.

16. In order to suppress their opponents and stay in power, Federalist leaders had passed the Alien Act and the Sedition Act in 1798. The Alien Act gave the President power to deport any alien he felt dangerous to the safety of the U.S. The Sedition Act made criticism of the government illegal.

17. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison encouraged Virginia and Kentucky to pass resolutions enabling each state to declare a law unconstitutional. They hoped to spread discontent with the Alien and Sedition Acts and further weaken the Federalists. Which act made criticism of the government

illegal? (Nullification Act) (Sedition Act) (Civil Rights Act)

18. Yes. In 1801, Adams appointed John Marshall as Chief Justice. Marshall's decisions during his 34 year tenure strengthened the court, widened its authority, and made a stronger Supreme Court possible. Marshall supported "implied" Congressional powers, and national over state interests.

19. The 1801 Presidential election was decided by the House of Representatives because Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson were tied. The House finally elected Jefferson. Burr became Vice-President. Jefferson, in fulfilling promises made to his party, caused the repeal of the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the excise tax on whiskey.

20. Perhaps Jefferson's most important contribution as President was the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France. But when Napoleon offered the entire Louisiana Territory for \$15 million, Jefferson accepted the offer. In 1803, the Lewis and Clark expedition began a three-year exploration of the huge region.

21. Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, but Aaron Burr was not re-elected to the Vice-Presidency. Burr later became involved in a western conspiracy to detach Louisiana and some western states from the union, and was tried for treason. By strict interpretation of the laws, Chief Justice Marshall acquitted Burr. What expedition explored the Louisiana Territory? (Shannon, Williams) (Lewis, Clark) (Morgan, Chadwick)

22. Yes. European countries as well as the United States had been paying money to the North African, or "Barbary", states of Algiers, Tunis, Morocco and Tripoli to prevent acts of piracy against their trading vessels. In 1801, Jefferson refused to pay any more tribute. A war with Tripoli followed. The American navy defeated Tripoli and a peace treaty was finally signed in 1805.

23. In 1806 and 1807, America's trading problems increased. Napoleon warned America against commerce with England, and England forbade American ships to trade with countries controlled by France. These decrees were ruinous to the United States commerce. Before 1805, what countries used piracy to extort payments from other countries? (South American) (Eastern European) (Barbary States)

24. Right. England seized American ships and goods. For better pay, many English sailors had deserted and joined America's merchant marine and had become naturalized American citizens. England did not recognize such naturalization, however. From 1803 to 1812 England "impressed", or abducted, thousands of seamen off American vessels and into the British naval service.

25. Jefferson thought the decrees would be repealed if the United States stopped all trade with the outside world. America retaliated against France and England by passing the 1807 Embargo Act which banned all exports and limited imports from England. Commercial interests, however, later forced repeal of this embargo. What was the seizure of sailors called? (impressment) (flogging) (sketchment)



26. Correct. Jeffersonian supporter, James Madison, was elected President in 1808. In 1809 the Non-Intercourse Act was passed which allowed trade with all countries except France and England. In 1810, America promised not to trade with one warring country if the other recognized American neutrality. What act banned all American exports in 1807? (Tariff Act) (Lexington Act) (Embargo Act)

27. Right. On June 18, 1812 the United States declared war against England. In addition to the issue of England's interference with American commerce, other causes for the war were the desire by some politicians to annex Canada, the wishes of Congressional war-hawks such as Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, the issue of impressment, and economic factors. But many people, particularly those in New England, opposed the war.

28. The attempt to capture Canada failed. The naval war fared better with several American victories both at sea and on inland waters. Most famous was Oliver Perry's victory over the English at the Battle of Lake Erie. Who followed Jefferson into the Presidency? (James Madison) (Andrew Jackson) (James Garfield)

29. Yes. England effectively blockaded American ports and raided the coasts. Washington, D.C. was captured and burned in August 1814. The British managed to advance to Baltimore's Fort McHenry before they were finally repelled. It was during this battle that Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner".

30. America's major victory was Andrew Jackson's defense of New Orleans, in January of 1815. When this battle was fought, peace had already been arranged but news had not reached the country yet. Neither country could claim victory in the War of 1812, but American prestige and Anglo-American relations were strengthened. Who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner"? (Locke) (Key) (Rogers)

31. Yes. In 1812, Algiers, one of the Barbary States, had declared war on the United States. It captured American ships and made slaves of the crews. In 1815, Stephen Decatur's expedition to Algiers forced the Barbary States to release American captives and end the harassment of Mediterranean shipping.

32. After the war, there was a political "era of good feelings", so called because Republicans effectively dominated the political scene with little opposition. James Monroe was elected President in 1816 and again in 1820. He was an enormously popular chief executive, with little party feeling and a desire to act wisely. Who ended harassment by Algiers? (Marshall) (Decatur) (Jay)

32. James Monroe was elected President in 1816 and again in 1820. He was an enormously popular chief executive, with little party feeling and a desire to act wisely. Who ended harassment by Algiers? (Marshall) (Decatur) (Jay)

33. Yes. In 1821, the number of states which permitted slavery was the same as states without slaves. At the time Missouri petitioned for statehood, an anti-slavery sentiment was growing in the North. It was expected that Missouri would be a slave state, and her admittance was hotly debated in Congress



34. A compromise was reached, with Missouri admitted at the same time as Maine, a free state, which preserved the balance between the states. Slavery was subsequently prohibited in all territory north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  latitude except for Missouri. This Missouri Compromise, designed by Henry Clay, officially closed the slavery issue for 20 years. What Barbary State waged war against the United States in 1812? (Algiers) (Tripoli) (Iran)
35. Correct. Monroe's most famous endeavor was the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine. Countries in South America were attempting to establish their independence from Spain, and Monroe feared that other European nations would offer to help Spain subdue them. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States would object to any European interference in the Western Hemisphere, and was, in essence, a declaration of independence for both North and South America.
36. In the 1824 presidential contest John Quincy Adams was elected. His administration was a stormy and unpopular one, and he was not re-elected. In 1828, Andrew Jackson became President. Jackson introduced the "spoils system" of replacing political enemies in office with his political friends. What doctrine closed the America's to outside interference? (Johnson Doctrine) (Madison Doctrine) (Monroe Doctrine)
37. Right. A poor administrator, Jackson relied more on his "kitchen cabinet" of friends than on his official cabinet. Under his administration the Indians were generally persecuted and forced westward. In 1832, John C. Calhoun, Jackson's Vice-President, resigned from office, because he and Jackson were split over political issues.
38. Jackson's campaign for re-election in 1832 was helped by the "Bank War". When the time came for the federal bank to be rechartered, it was opposed by debtors as well as city and state banks. Jackson was also opposed to it for political and economic reasons. Jackson won the election easily, and consequently, the bank was not rechartered.
39. Jacksonian supporter Martin Van Buren was elected President in 1836. His one term of office was concerned with the Panic of 1837, the nation's first great depression. The Panic financially ruined millions of Americans. Van Buren refused to give them government assistance, however, believing that government should not interfere in economic matters. Which president opposed re-chartering the federal bank? (Jackson) (Jefferson) (Washington)
40. Yes. In 1840, the new Whig Party ran William Henry Harrison for President. States' rights advocate, John Tyler was run for Vice-President. Harrison won the election but died a month after being inaugurated, so Tyler became President, beginning a new and tragic era in American history.

## Division Between the States

1. Several inventions made in Great Britain during the 1700's resulted in what is now called the Industrial Revolution. Advances were first made in the cotton, pottery and iron industries. The spinning jenny, the power loom, and the steam engine are examples of the technical developments of that time.
2. The industrial revolution spread to America's Northeast. Factories and mills were built to produce textiles, iron and other items. Urban centers, larger cities, grew as industrialization grew because of the labor force needed to work in industry. The manufacture and sale of merchandise became the livelihood of the North.
3. In contrast to the industrialized North, the South remained rural and agricultural. Cotton, which was in great demand by the textile factories, was the most important crop. A few small textile mills were built in the South, but they could not compete with those in the North. Where did the Industrial Revolution first begin? (Great Britain) (Spain) (United States)
4. Yes. Industrialization in America could be said to have begun with the building of Samuel Slater's textile mill at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1791. In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin which mechanically removed the seeds from cotton. This invention had a great impact on cotton growers and textile producers. Whitney's later development of the use of interchangeable parts became the basis for today's assembly-line manufacturing.
5. Early factory working conditions were generally poor. Employees worked long, hard hours, day after day. Child labor was excessively used, as there were no laws to protect the interests of minors. While the Industrial Revolution eventually produced a higher standard of living, it also produced many such social problems. Who invented the cotton gin? (Samuel Slater) (Eli Whitney) (Thomas Edison)
6. Yes. Humanitarian efforts were made to correct some of the social ills of the time. Dorothea Dix crusaded for better treatment of the insane, Horace Mann sought to further public education, and others pressed to abolish debtor's prisons and to pass child labor laws. Many more were concerned with the problem of slavery, which eventually became a major political issue.
7. Abolitionists were those who wanted to abolish slavery. Early abolitionists were generally unpopular. By 1840, however, their ranks were large enough to form a political party. One of the more famous abolitionists was Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin".
8. Slavery was on the brink of collapse until the industrial revolution and the cotton gin made cotton growing profitable. Slave labor was relatively inexpensive, and it flourished in the South as cotton became the major cash crop. What was one of the by-products of the industrial revolution? (crime rate decreased) (all slaves were freed) (increased social problems)



9. Right. The "Cotton Kingdom" became the most influential factor in Southern economy. Much of the **wealth** of the South was tied up in land and slaves, although most Southerners were small farmers with few or no slaves. Even they wanted slaves, however, because they were considered necessary for economic growth in the South. Who crusaded for better care for the mentally ill? (Dorothea Dix) (Florence Nightingale) (Harriet Beecher Stowe)
10. Yes. Southern political power was largely held by the slave-holders. Slavery was a major issue in 1836. Congress received so many petitions to end it, that Southern politicians forced through a "gag rule" which automatically shelved the slavery petitions. It was not repealed until 1844.
11. In 1836, Texas, which had won its independence from Mexico, wanted to join the union as a slave state. The Lone Star Republic wanted admission to insure its independence from Mexico. What was the most influential factor in Southern economy? (Cotton Kingdom) (textile industry) (small farmers)
12. Yes. Angered by Southern actions on the slavery issue, Northerners and opponents of slavery delayed the annexation of Texas until 1844 because they did not want to increase the South's political strength. The treaty of annexation was rejected by the Senate, and it was 1845 before Texas was officially admitted by Congress.
13. At the Democrat's national convention in 1844, none of the leading presidential contenders acquired enough votes to become that party's presidential nominee. The factions, therefore, compromised, and nominated a "dark-horse" candidate, a little-known man, James Polk. Polk was elected over the Whig party's Henry Clay for the presidency.
14. In 1844, the United States occupied Oregon Territory jointly with England. By campaigning for the annexation of both Texas and Oregon, the Democrats transferred attention from slavery to expansion. Just before Polk was inaugurated, President Tyler managed to annex Texas. What is a little-known candidate called? (mustang) (brown cow) (dark horse)
15. Right. Since Mexico had threatened war if the United States annexed Texas, Polk favored compromising with England over property rights in Oregon rather than risk war. The compromise set the 49th parallel as the border giving the United States all of Washington and Oregon. The borders of the United States had now reached the Pacific.
16. Historians disagree whether the Mexican War resulted solely from U.S. imperialism, or if Mexico itself caused the war by its impulsive acts. After the United States annexed Texas, Mexico started war preparations and rebuffed an emissary sent by Polk. Before Polk could ask Congress for a declaration of war, Mexican troops attacked U.S. troops occupying the disputed territory. What was a major factor which started the war between Mexico and the United States? ( a boundary dispute over Oregon) (the annexation of Texas) (U.S. control of the Colorado River)



17. Yes. The Mexican War was fought on Mexican territory. General Zachary Taylor conducted the northern Mexico campaign, and captured Monterrey. General Winfield Scott captured Veraacruz, near Mexico City. Mexican forces were led by their General, Santa Anna.

18. California was captured by Colonel Stephen Kearney. Kearney was aided by Captain John Charles Fremont who organized the "Bear Flag Revolt" by American settlers in California. Army officers, Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant also participated in the Mexican War, which trained them for service on opposite sides of a later war.

19. The territory received from Mexico as the result of the peace treaty in 1848 established the present United States borders, except for the Gadsden Purchase area which was obtained from Mexico in 1853. In return, the United States assumed Mexican debts to Americans and paid Mexico \$15,000,000. What was the rebellion in California by American settlers? (Lone Star Revolt) (Bear Flag Revolt) (Mexican Cession)

20. Yes. During the war, the slavery issue surfaced in the form of the "Wilmot Proviso". This bill was introduced in Congress in hope that peace could be reached with Mexico by purchasing the disputed territory of Texas. In addition, the Proviso would prohibit slavery in any territory received from Mexico. Though defeated by Congress, the Proviso resulted in the Free-Soil Movement.

21. The Free-Soil Movement was composed of dissident Democrats, a small number of Whigs and anti-slavery groups. Free-soilers so split the Democratic vote in 1848 that the Whig presidential candidate, Zachary Taylor, won the election. Millard Fillmore was elected Vice-President. What bill provoked controversy over slavery during the Mexican War? (Wilmot Proviso) (Anderson Act) (Thompson Proposal)

22. Correct. The discovery of gold in California attracted so many settlers that, in 1849, California set up a state government without the consent of Congress and then petitioned for immediate admittance to the union. New Mexico asked for territorial status in 1850. These petitions intensified the slavery dispute.

23. There were several Congressional opinions about allowing slavery in the territories. Some wanted to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. Some denied the federal government's authority to prohibit slavery in federal territory. Stephen A. Douglas advocated "popular sovereignty" which would allow settlers in a territory to decide the questions for themselves.

24. To settle these differences, Henry Clay designed the Compromise of 1850. The compromise included California's admission to the union as a free state, agreed to no slavery restrictions in territories organized from former Mexican-held land, and contained a harsh fugitive slave law. When did California petition for statehood? (1839) (1849) (1859)

25. Yes. Daniel Webster promoted the compromise, but John C. Calhoun did not. After being rewritten by Stephen Douglas, the compromise was passed and signed into law by Millard Fillmore,

who had become President after Zachary Taylor's death in 1850. This compromise delayed the Civil War for ten years.

26. The compromise was the main issue of the 1852 election. By strongly backing the Compromise of 1850, the Democratic presidential candidate, Franklin Pierce, defeated the Whig candidate, Winfield Scott. America wanted to put the slavery question aside. Who designed the Compromise of 1850? (Webster) (Clay) (Calhoun)

27. Correct. During the 1850's the United States continued to acquire property. Attempts to buy Cuba from Spain failed and the United States threatened to take the island by force. In its zealous attempts to expand, Congress also considered seizing land from weakened Central American states. Fortunately, these plans were not carried out.

28. Trouble continued to simmer. Radicals had succeeded moderates in Congress. Enforcement of Fugitive Slave Laws hindered abolitionists' attempts to help slaves escape to Canada. The system of escape was known as the "underground railroad". Abolitionists occasionally retaliated against the Fugitive Laws by rescuing captured Negroes from authorities.

29. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854 which was pushed through Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, destroyed the Compromise of 1850. Written by Stephen Douglas, the bill revoked the Missouri Compromise line and established popular sovereignty, allowing the settlers to decide the issue of slavery for themselves. What was the slave escape route to Canada called? (trail of tears) (transient system) (underground railroad)

30. Right. Civil war erupted in Kansas as pro-slavers and abolitionists rushed in and fought for control of Kansas. The territory, often described as "bleeding Kansas", was admitted as a free state in 1861. The feud raised controversy in Congress and across the country. Everyone wanted the slavery issue settled.

31. In 1854, as the Whig Party fell apart and the Democratic Party split, a new Republican Party was formed. The Republicans insisted on no further extension of slavery. The Know-Nothing Party was also organized. Its members were organized in secret lodges and carried several local elections by surprise. To questions about its activities, members would answer "I don't know".

32. The Supreme Court became involved in the slavery controversy with the Dred Scott decision in 1857. Scott, a slave, sued for his freedom on the grounds that his master had taken him to a free state. The court denied Scott's freedom, and held that Congress had no power to forbid slavery in the territories. What bill resulted in "bleeding Kansas"? (Kansas-Nebraska Bill) (Missouri Compromise) (Wilmot Proviso)

33. Yes. The Democrats won the 1860 presidential election with James Buchanan as their candidate. The main issue of the election was slavery, with the Democrats declaring that the union would break apart if a Republican came to power. Buchanan's administration was largely under Southern control.



34. In 1859, abolitionist John Brown and eighteen men captured a government arsenal near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and began freeing slaves. Brown was tried and executed. He became a martyr for the abolitionist cause and his action intensified the slavery controversy.
35. Southern Democrat Jefferson Davis introduced resolutions in the Senate to reaffirm states' rights, uphold the Dred Scott decision, and called upon Congress to allow slavery in the territories. Although the Democratic controlled Senate passed the resolution, the party was dividing. Who raided the arsenal near Harper's Ferry? (John Smith) (John Brown) (John Jones)
36. Yes. The division of the Democratic Party was displayed by their national convention in 1860. The majority of the convention nominated Stephen Douglas. Southern delegates left the convention and nominated John C. Breckinridge. This Democratic Party division assured the election of the Republican candidate. In this way Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860.
37. Abraham Lincoln had received national attention in 1848 through his debates with Stephen Douglas. Lincoln had waged an unsuccessful campaign against Douglas in the Illinois race for the U.S. Senate. Lincoln was strongly opposed to slavery and the Lincoln-Douglas debates on this issue were heated. What insured Lincoln's election in 1860? (The split in the Democratic Party) (His anti-slavery position appealed to everyone)
38. Yes. When the results of the election were known, the cotton states -- South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas -- began preparations for dissolving their ties with the union. South Carolina had threatened secession if Lincoln were elected. It did so four days after his election.
39. It was a period of confusion for the North and the South. Many people in the North sympathized with the secession movement; on the other hand, many in the South favored maintaining the union. On February 4, 1861, a convention assembled in Montgomery, Alabama to form a new government -- the Confederate States of America. What was the first state to secede after Lincoln's election? (Texas) (Tennessee) (South Carolina)
40. Right. Although slavery is the most obvious reason for the Civil War, there were other, less obvious issues involved. The agricultural South was becoming more dependent on the industrialized North. At stake, in Southern view, was Southern economy and the Southern way of life.

## War Between The States

1. There are disagreements as to the primary cause of the Civil War. There were many factors that contributed to it, and of these the institution of slavery was definitely a basic one. Whereas industry and finance dominated the North, the South had an agricultural economy which was maintained by slavery.
2. When Lincoln was elected President in 1860, southerners felt they had lost control of the federal government. Radical southerners felt that secession, or leaving the Union, was the only answer. South Carolina, on December 20, 1860, was the first state to secede; and by February, 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas had seceded. In February delegates met in Montgomery, Alabama, and formed the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Confederacy.
3. As they seceded, Confederate states confiscated federal facilities within their borders. Fort Sumter was a federal possession in South Carolina. Lincoln prepared to resupply Fort Sumter, and in response the southerners decided to capture the fort. On April 12, 1861, the Confederates bombarded the fort and the Civil War began. Who was President of the Confederacy? (Jefferson Davis) (General Beauregard) (Abraham Lincoln)
4. Yes. On April 15, Lincoln issued a call for troops to force the Confederate states to rejoin the Union. Lincoln's action induced four more states to join the Confederacy. These included Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee. Although Richmond, Virginia became the Confederate capitol, Virginia's western counties remained loyal to the Union and in 1863 became the new state of West Virginia. Where did the Civil War fighting begin? (Fort Wayne) (Fort Sumter) (Fort Worth)
5. Yes. Eleven states fought for the Confederacy and twenty-three for the Union. Although the country was divided into the "North" and the "South", the people in these sections didn't necessarily agree. Family loyalties were often conflicting and close relatives sometimes fought in battle against each other. What city was the capitol of the Confederacy? (Atlanta, Georgia) (Richmond, Virginia) (Charleston, South Carolina)
6. Correct. In the beginning the North and South tried to raise volunteer armies. This worked at first, but as the war continued both sides resorted to drafting recruits. The draft was resented; and in New York, in July 1863, more than 400 people were killed during a draft riot. This incident did not stop the draft, however, and drafting continued throughout the war.
7. As the war lasted year after year, the North's greater economic strength and population became paramount. Northern population was 21 million compared to the South's 9 million. The North had better transportation and naval power, more money and industry. Lincoln, however, had trouble finding effective military leadership.



8. Although weaker, the South held out for four years. Southerners fought a defensive war on home ground. In addition, they fought for a deeply felt "cause", maintained high morale, and perhaps had more talented military leaders. But the Confederacy also had its political factions.

9. Northern war strategy was to blockade the Southern coastline, control the Mississippi River, and capture Richmond. Southern strategy was to defend itself militarily and gain recognition from France and England, using cotton as a bargaining point. But Northern wheat proved to be a stronger lever.

10. England built ships for the South and when a Union ship stopped the English ship "Trent", and removed two Confederate diplomats, trouble arose. War was avoided by the Union's release of the men. What was the Confederacy's proposed bargaining power for obtaining England's recognition? (lumber) (ships) (cotton)

11. Right. The first Battle of Bull Run at Manassas, Virginia, July 21, 1861, was the war's first large battle. Confederate troops under Generals Beauregard and Johnston defeated the Union soldiers under General McDowell. After this battle, the leaders of the North finally realized the war would not be over in three months, as they had predicted.

12. After Bull Run, Lincoln appointed General George McClellan commander of the Union armies. McClellan's troops left Washington to attack the Southern capitol of Richmond. Only a few miles from Richmond, they met Confederate troops under General Joseph Johnston in the Battle of Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines). This was a success for the Confederates but they failed to follow through, and were forced to retreat toward Richmond.

13. Johnston, badly wounded, was replaced by Robert E. Lee, a veteran U.S. army officer who had resigned to lead Southern forces. After several battles, Lee and General "Stonewall" Jackson forced McClellan's Union troops to retreat. What was the first large Civil War encounter? (Harper's Ferry) (Bull Run) (Appomattox)

14. Yes. McClellan's army was ordered to join forces with General John Pope, stationed at Manassas. But before they could arrive, Lee and Jackson led the Confederate troops on August 29 in the second Battle of Bull Run. The Union troops were defeated and driven back to Washington. Who commanded the Union troops in the first Battle of Bull Run? (Beauregard) (Johnston) (McDowell)

15. Right. September 17, 1862, found Confederate troops fighting McClellan's Union troops at Sharpsburg, Maryland in the bloody Battle of Antietam. More men were killed at Antietam than any other single battle of the war. The Confederate troops retreated, giving the Union the victory Lincoln had waited for. McClellan's slowness, however, let the retreating Confederates escape.

16. After Antietam, Lincoln replaced McClellan with General Ambrose E. Burnside. Burnside attacked Lee December 13, 1862 in the Battle of Fredericksburg, in Virginia. The Union army retreated and Burnside asked to be relieved of command. He was replaced by General Joseph Hooker. What battle took more lives than any other single battle? (Pea Ridge) (Antietam) (Shiloh)
17. Yes. Not long after the Battle of Fredricksburg, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It stated that on January 1, 1863, all slaves in the seceded states were considered free. The proclamation was of little military importance but it gave the war a moral dimension and brought new meaning to the Declaration of Independence. Who replaced General Burnside after the Battle of Fredericksburg? (General Hooker) (General McClellan) (General Johnston)
18. Yes. April 27, 1863, Hooker at first began by attempting to break Lee's communication lines with Richmond, but later retreated to Chancellorsville, Virginia, to take a defensive position. On May 2, Lee attacked Hooker's forces at their front, sending "Stonewall" Jackson to attack at the right. Hooker retreated, but this Confederate victory cost the life of General Jackson.
19. Confident because of his victory, Lee invaded the North in June, 1863. On July 1, Lee's army encountered Union troops under General George Meade, the new Union army commander. The armies met at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and fought for three days.
20. Northern troops were forced up into the hills south of Gettysburg. Confederate attempts to dislodge them, including a valiant charge by General George Pickett's brigade, were unsuccessful. Lee retreated July 4 but Meade failed to give chase, and the Confederate army escaped again. Nevertheless, this Union victory at Gettysburg marked a turning point in the war.
21. Following the battle, thousands of bodies lay unburied for some time. After many months, a national cemetery was made at Gettysburg honoring the fallen soldiers. It was at the site of the Battle of Gettysburg that Lincoln delivered his famed Gettysburg Address, affirming the goals of the war. In it he dedicated a portion of the cemetery for those who had lost their lives in the battle there.
22. The Appalachian Mountains divided the Civil War east and west. The Battle of Gettysburg ended active War in the East for more than a year. In the meantime the War in the West was being fought for control of the Mississippi River. In what speech did Lincoln recognize the "honored dead"? (Emancipation Proclamation) (Inaugural Address) (Gettysburg Address)
23. Right. In the West, General Ulysses S. Grant captured Fort Donelson and Fort Henry in Northwestern Tennessee in February, 1862. This opened the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to Union navigation. Grant later met Southern troops under Johnston and Beauregard at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and fought in the fierce Battle of Shiloh. Grant received reinforcements from General Don Buells' Union troops, and forced the Confederates to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi.



24. In the meantime, Captain David Farragut and General Benjamin Butler captured New Orleans, the South's largest city. The North held New Orleans and southern Louisiana for the remainder of the war. In what battle did Grant force the Confederates to retreat to Corinth? (Battle of Perryville) (Battle of Gettysburg) (Battle of Shiloh)

25. Right. In the Battle of Vicksburg in Mississippi, Grant captured Vicksburg, isolated Texas, and gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River. He started to besiege Vicksburg about the middle of May. Vicksburg surrendered July 4, 1863, the day after the Southern defeat at Gettysburg. This was the first major victory for the Union in the West because they had not only gained control of the Mississippi River, but also split the Western Confederacy into two parts.

26. In September, 1863, Union troops under General William Rosecrans advanced on Chattanooga. They were stopped, however, by Confederate troops under General Braxton Bragg at the Battle of Chickamauga. Grant then advanced to Chattanooga himself, and led the Union to another major victory. Chattanooga was the second objective of the western Union army. What battle gave the Union control of the Mississippi River? (Bull Run) (Vicksburg) (Fredericksburg)

27. Correct. The Federal navy was stronger than the Confederate navy. Besides the effective blockade clamped around the South, the Federal navy controlled the Tennessee, Cumberland, Mississippi and James Rivers. This control helped Northern campaigns in the South's interior.

28. In March, 1864, Lincoln made Grant commander of all Union forces. In May, two major offensives were launched. General William Sherman was to invade Georgia and seize Atlanta, and General Meade was to defeat Lee and occupy Richmond.

29. Grant met Lee, May 5 and 6, in the Battle of the Wilderness. This battle raged for two days with both sides suffering heavy losses. Although Lee won the advantage over Grant's larger army, Grant could not retreat. For a month Grant tried to outflank Lee, but Lee always stayed between Grant and Richmond. Whom did Lincoln finally make commander of all Union forces? (Grant) (Lee) (Sherman)

30. Yes. After many costly battles, Grant decided on a roundabout route to Richmond by way of Petersburg. He hoped to force Lee to come out and fight in the open. Prevented from capturing Petersburg, Grant began a nine-month siege of Petersburg and Richmond.

31. During the summer and fall of 1864, Grant slowly spread his lines across Lee's railroad connections, and by winter, the North controlled most of the lines. Losing its connections and supplies, Lee's army faced hunger, and morale suffered. Grant's army was amply supplied by the larger Northern economy.

32. Sherman, meanwhile, had invaded Georgia. Sherman's March, beginning November 15, 1864 brought a grim new kind of war to the South. He left Atlanta in flames and set out for a series of attacks on his way to Virginia. Sherman's "march to the sea" was characterized by much destruction.

He entered Savannah December 21, 1864. Which was true of Lee's army? (high morale) (amply supplied) (faced hunger)

33. Right. Sherman's victories in Georgia helped Lincoln to win the 1864 Presidential election. Lincoln balanced his ticket with Andrew Johnson of Tennessee as Vice-President. As Sherman marched northward, Lincoln started his second term of office in March, 1865. What characterized Sherman's "march to the sea"? (good will) (destruction) (peacefulness)

34. Yes. Lee's offensives against Grant beginning March 25, 1865, were defeated, and by April 2, Lee had to retreat from Richmond. On April 9, 1865 Grant met Lee at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and Lee surrendered. Surrender terms, as directed by Lincoln, were generous to Lee's army.

35. As the Civil War was coming to a close, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theatre in Washington. Hopes of a lenient post-war period died with Lincoln. Where did Lee surrender to Grant? (Appomattox) (Washington) (Richmond)

36. Correct. When Confederate General Johnston heard of Lee's surrender, Johnston surrendered to Sherman April 26, 1865. Confederate President Davis fled but was captured May 10, 1865 in Georgia. On May 26, at Shreveport, Louisiana, the last Confederate army surrendered and the war ended. Who assassinated President Lincoln? (Booth) (Ruby) (Oswald)

37. Yes. By comparison, the Civil War took more American lives than either World War I or World War II. Men died not only from bullets but from disease. Out of approximately 652,511 deaths, only 111,000 Union soldiers and 94,000 Confederate soldiers died on the battlefield.

38. During the war, the government had issued "legal-tender notes" known as "greenbacks". These were paper bills which were given out in return for borrowed money, and could be used to pay debts and taxes. After the war, these bills were used instead of more valuable silver and gold. This was only one of the indirect costs of the war.

39. Financially, the four years of fighting probably cost more than \$15,000,000,000. Direct cost would include about \$5,000,000,000 but the rest was due to indirect costs such as interest on the national debt. These costs burdened the country for many years following the war. What were "greenbacks"? (legal-tender notes) (savings bonds) (stocks)

40. Yes. Since most of the fighting occurred in the South, the South suffered the worst damage. Cities and towns were ruined and the Southern economy almost completely collapsed. The South had been defeated. The North had won not only a military victory, but also economic and political dominance. Peace had come, but it had come at a high price.



## The Reconstruction Era

1. When the Civil War was over, the federal government had to reconstruct or rebuild the Southern states and the Union. After their defeat, the Southern states felt that they should be treated as states. But Congress, now controlled by Radical Republicans, contended that they had lost their political rights and should be treated as territories which must be readmitted to the Union.
2. The North had suffered little physical damage from the war, but many parts of the South were devastated. In addition, the end of slavery had severely damaged the Southern economic system. Many Southerners were impoverished and faced hardships which they would endure for decades.
3. Reconstruction began before 1865. Lincoln's plan was introduced in December, 1863. Under President Lincoln's reconstruction program, the "10% Plan", a state would be readmitted to the Union when 10% of the people who had voted in the 1860 election had sworn allegiance to the United States. All except high Confederate leaders were pardoned; they were treated leniently.
4. Congress' reconstruction plan, as drafted in the Wade-Davis Bill, was much harsher concerning amnesty and readmittance to the Union. The bill placed reconstruction under the control of Congress rather than the President. Lincoln, however, pocket vetoed the bill and implemented his own plan. What percentage of voters were required to declare loyalty under Lincoln's plan? (10%) (25%) (50%)
5. Yes. The Freedmen's Bureau, established in 1865, was a relief agency to help the former slaves, called "Freedmen". The bureau provided food, clothing and other necessities and tried to protect the rights of the freed slaves. The Freedmen's Bureau was Congress' only attempt to help blacks economically. It was not enough, and the blacks remained economically dependent, free in name only.
6. Lincoln, an excellent politician, probably could have controlled Congress and carried through his reconstruction plan. But, before Lincoln was able to settle any of the issues that had arisen between him and Congress, he was assassinated. He was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a theatre on April 14, 1865. His Vice-President, Andrew Johnson thus became President.
7. Johnson unfortunately lacked the political skills of Abraham Lincoln. Since he assumed office while Congress was not in session, he instituted his reconstruction plan without its consent. When Congress reconvened, Johnson was faced with widespread opposition to his program. Who assassinated President Lincoln? (John Wilkes Booth) (Steven Wilkes) (Aaron Burr)
8. Yes. Under Johnson's program a state was readmitted when it ratified the 13th amendment, which abolished slavery and annulled its acts of secession. All Southerners who took a loyalty oath were pardoned. This provision did not apply to Confederate leaders and wealthy Southerners. Eight states accepted Johnson's proposal and began to carry it out.

9. Most Southern states adopted black codes in an attempt to regulate Negro labor and to insure a higher social position for the white population. These laws granted some civil rights to Negroes, but they also placed restrictions on them. Who became President after Lincoln was assassinated? (James Polk) (Andrew Johnson) (John Tyler)

10. Correct. Black codes varied from state to state. The codes included such restrictions as making unemployed Negroes liable for six-months servitude, denying them voting rights, and prohibiting testimony by blacks concerning whites. In addition, Negroes were not permitted to bear arms, serve on juries or attend school with whites.

11. By 1866, most Southern states had rejoined the Union under Johnson's plan. Congress, however, refused to seat Southern Representatives and Senators. A joint Congressional committee on reconstruction investigated southern conditions. Congressmen like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner resented the fact that Johnson had initiated his plan for reconstruction without consulting the members of Congress.

12. In 1866, Congress passed a Civil Rights Act to counteract the black codes. When Johnson vetoed this Civil Rights Act and an extension of the Freedmen's Bureau, Congress over-rode his veto. The Civil Rights Act provided for military enforcement of black citizenship, and prohibited states from discriminating against citizens because of race. What were the laws restricting Negroes? (Blue Laws) (Brown Crow Laws) (Black Code)

13. Right. The Civil Rights Act became the foundation of the 14th amendment which the radicals introduced later in 1866. This amendment set up a national definition of citizenship — the country's first. In addition, it gave to all citizens the right to life, liberty, ownership of property and suffrage. It prohibited prominent Confederate leaders from holding office until pardoned by Congress and invalidated the Southern war debt. Congress gave itself, rather than the President, power to enforce the amendment.

14. When the amendment was submitted for ratification, Congress stipulated that all states, including those in the South, should vote on it. The total number of states was thirty-seven, eleven of which were Confederate. Ten states could defeat the amendment. What act was the foundation of the 14th amendment? (Wade-Davis Act) (Civil Rights Act) (Reconstruction Act)

15. Yes. Tennessee was the only Southern state to ratify the amendment. In so doing it won readmittance to the Union as a reward. The other ten Confederate states, joined by Kentucky and Delaware, voted the amendment down. Thus the 14th amendment was defeated — but only temporarily.

16. Because the South rejected the 14th amendment, Congress declared in the Reconstruction Act of 1867, that of the Southern states, only Tennessee had a legal state government. Congress then divided the ten remaining Southern states into five military districts. A military commander, supported by an army, was in charge of each district and was instructed to prepare his district for



readmission to the Union.

17. Under the new reconstruction act, all adult Negro and white males were to be registered to vote. Excluded were those who had participated in the "Rebellion" and those whose loyalty was suspect. After registration was completed, each of the ten former states elected a constitutional convention to prepare a new state constitution. What was the first Southern state to accept the 14th amendment? (Tennessee) (Georgia) (Florida)

18. Yes. The new state constitutions had to provide for Negro suffrage, or voting rights. If the new document was ratified by an electorate of the state, then elections for a state government could be held. If Congress approved the state constitution, and if the 14th amendment was ratified, the state was readmitted to the Union. In this way the amendment was finally approved.

19. Radical Republicans dominated Congress after the elections of 1866. The Radicals disliked President Johnson and to lessen his powers, Congress passed two laws. The Command of the Army Act curtailed Johnson's power as Commander-in-Chief of the military. The other, the Tenure of Office Act, prohibited the President from firing his own appointees without Senatorial approval.

20. Congress restricted the Supreme Court by passing in 1868 an act which denied the Supreme Court authority over cases concerning reconstruction acts. Radical Republicans in Congress now completely controlled reconstruction and did not intend to let the President or the Judiciary stand in their way. What did the new state constitutions have to insure? (Negro suffrage) (women suffrage) (employment for citizens)

21. Yes. Johnson deliberately violated the Tenure in Office Act by firing Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, and replacing him with General Ulysses S. Grant. Johnson hoped for a court test of the Tenure in Office Act, which he believed to be unconstitutional. Stanton had worked with the Radicals against Johnson and Congress saw his dismissal as grounds for the impeachment of President Johnson.

22. The House of Representatives presented the Senate with eleven charges against Johnson. The first nine dealt with violations of the Tenure in Office Act; the last two charged him with making speeches against Congress and with not enforcing the Reconstruction Acts. How did Johnson violate the Tenure in Office Act? (by misappropriating funds) (by dismissing the Secretary of War) (by forming the Department of Health, Education and Welfare)

23. Yes. Johnson's trial before the Senate lasted from March 25 to May 26, 1868. A great deal of pressure was exerted upon all Republicans for convictions. However, seven Republicans joined the twelve Democrats to vote for acquittal and Johnson escaped removal by one vote.

24. Between 1867 and 1877 the Republicans continued to control Congress. Between 1869 and 1877, a Republican President, Grant, was in office. During this time the Republicans did every-

thing possible to keep political control of the country. When Southern election results were disputed by Democrats, for example, troops were sent to install the Republican officials. By how many votes was Johnson acquitted? (seven) (twelve) (one)

25. Right. By June, 1868, six of the ten Southern states had been reconstructed according to Congressional standards, and were admitted to the Union. The last four were admitted in 1870. In all ten states the Republicans were in the majority with the help of "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags" and controlled the governments.

26. "Carpetbaggers" were Northerners who had migrated South after the war. Some were idealists wanting to help the South, while others were opportunists. "Scalawags" were native Southerners who cooperated with federal authorities. Gaining black support was important to the Radicals.

27. The new Republican governments instigated many spending programs in the South. State budgets and state debt soared into the millions of dollars. Corruption was widespread and many individuals pocketed money intended for the rebuilding process. Some accomplishments were made, however; particularly in the area of education.

28. The former Southern governing elite resented losing their political and social status to the Republicans and blacks. They advocated "white supremacy" and organized secret societies which used terrorist tactics in an effort to re-establish their status. What name was given Northerners who migrated to the South after the war? (Scalawags) (Republicans) (Carpetbaggers)

29. Right. One of these secret societies, the Ku Klux Klan, sent sheeted night-riders to terrorize blacks and their white sympathizers. They attempted to frighten or physically prevent Negroes from voting. Their methods included cross-burning, beating and murder. Although the society was officially disbanded in 1869, it has remained active.

30. To stamp out Southern societies like the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of the White Camelia, the federal government passed the Force Act of 1870, which further protected Negro rights. Under the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871, Congress could declare martial law and send troops to control terrorist activities. How many states had been readmitted by 1868? (six) (ten) (four)

31. Yes. In 1868 Republicans nominated Ulysses S. Grant for President. Grant, a war hero and the most popular man in the North, received only 305,000 more votes than his Democratic opponent. The closeness of this election so worried the Radicals that they proposed the 15th amendment. Republicans sponsored the amendment hoping that more blacks would vote Republican.

32. According to the 15th amendment, suffrage could not be denied on account of race, creed or previous condition of servitude. Seven Southern states later attempted to avoid the effect of the amendment by the use of poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses. These methods effectively limited the number of eligible Negro voters because they could not meet the requirements.



33. Grant served two terms as President — from 1869 to 1877. He was not well-suited for the office and exercised poor judgment in appointing cabinet members and other officials. His second term in office was marred by corruption, and by several scandals which were mainly the result of Grant's political inexperience. What was the purpose of the 15th amendment? (citizenship) (emancipation) (improve Negro voting rights)

34. Right. In the 1870's, Northerners became less interested in reconstructing the South. In 1872, Congress granted citizenship to most of the remaining unpardoned whites. By 1875, most previously Republican Southern states were in Democratic party control again. However, federal troops still occupied Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, which kept them Republican until 1877.

35. In the 1876 presidential election, Democrat Samuel Tilden opposed Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. Tilden was assured of 184 electoral votes and needed only one additional vote for a majority. But his victories in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana were challenged by the Republicans in control of those states. Republicans claimed all three states' electoral votes for Hayes.

36. Congress established an electoral commission to settle the dispute. It contained seven Democrats, seven Republicans and one independent. The independent resigned, however, and was replaced by a Republican, creating a Republican majority. By a vote of eight to seven in each disputed state case, the committee declared Hayes the winner, and he succeeded President Grant in office. What characterized Grant's terms in office? (his honesty, judgment) (corruption, scandal) (the Civil War)

37. Yes. In 1877 President Hayes removed the remaining federal troops from the South. This action marked the end of the Reconstruction Era. Reconstruction failed to provide an economic program to eliminate Southern poverty. Two arrangements used during and after reconstruction by both blacks and whites, were sharecropping and tenant farming, which created a kind of economic oppression. Who was Hayes' opponent in the election of 1876? (Samuel Tilden) (Horace Greeley) (Samuel Clemens)

38. Yes. The sharecroppers, most of whom were Negroes, provided their labor in exchange for tools, seed, stock, shelter and land to farm. The landlord was given one-third to one-half of the crop produced. The landowners usually provided credit to the sharecroppers who frequently ended a season owing the landowner more than he had produced.

39. The tenant farmer, usually white, worked a strip of land and paid the landowners one-fourth to one-third of the crop. They provided their own tools, seed, stock and other supplies. Both systems of farming tended to bind the farmers to the land and prevented their rise to the land-owning class. What were the two groups of farmers called? (squatters, sodbusters) (homesteaders, dirt farmers) (tenant farmers, sharecroppers)

40. Right. Postwar attempts at reconstruction were felt in every aspect of Southern life. The

efforts of the North to impose its social, political and economic beliefs on the people of the South were unsuccessful, for it was a much more difficult task than the Northerners had imagined. In the end, for nearly a century, the South returned to a way of life very similar to the one that existed before the Civil War.

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## Settling The West

1. The American West depicted in western movies is generally on the Great Plains that stretch between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The settlement of the West was a vigorous, colorful era of American history and contributed much to our folklore. But by 1900 the West was calm.
2. Originally, the Plains were believed to be uninhabitable by white persons. In the 1820's, the area was labeled as the "Great American Desert" on maps. The flat, dry, treeless plains were subject to violent extremes of weather and forceful winds. The environment was a harsh one.
3. The reputation of this area was responsible for the fact that the frontier, after crossing the Mississippi, jumped 1,500 miles to the Pacific Coast. Settlers on their way to California or Oregon tried to cross the Plains as quickly as possible. What name was given the Great Plains in the 1820's? (The Great American Desert) (The Trail of Tears) (The Great Plains)
4. Yes. Many Indian tribes lived in the region. Those in the northern plains were the Sioux, Blackfeet and Crow. The Cheyenne, Arapaho, Pawnee and Osage inhabited the central plains and the Apache and Comanche tribes lived in the Southwest. The Plains Indians were proud and aggressive.
5. Other tribes were the agricultural Navaho and Pueblo and the Snakes, Utes, Shoshone, and Bannocks. Also present were the "Five Civilized Tribes": Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole who had been resettled in the Indian territory, now a part of Oklahoma, after their removal from the South in the 1830's. Where did the Comanche and Apache tribes live? (East Coast) (Southwest) (Northern Plains)
6. Yes. Many animals lived on the prairies. Among them were wolves, coyotes, prairie dogs, jack rabbits and tremendous herds of American bison or buffalo. The buffalo was the animal most important to the nomadic Plains Indians. It provided them with their main source of food as well as clothing and shelter.
7. The Indians followed the buffalo herds over the plains on their small horses — descendants of those brought to America by the Spanish. The lives of the Plains Indians revolved around, and were dependent on the buffalo. As white men invaded the plains, the buffalo herds grew smaller. How many tribes belonged to the group known as the Civilized Tribes? (five) (seven) (sixteen)
8. Yes. Three factors prompted the rapid settlement of the west. One was the construction of the transcontinental railroad lines. The railroads provided access to outside markets. Further, the railroads offered their land for sale to settlers at very low prices.
9. A second factor in the west's development was the national government's willingness to police and subdue the Indians. The third factor was the land policy of the government. The first white

settlers in the West were nearly all men. They worked as prospectors, hunters, traders, scouts and guides.

10. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, established in 1849, was poorly administered and hurt more than solved Indian problems. Indians were discontented and when the Civil War summoned experienced Western troops to war and left inexperienced troops behind, the Plains Indian wars began. Which animal was most important to the Plains Indians? (long-horn cattle) (horse) (buffalo)

11. Right. A brief summary of the principal Indian wars will illustrate the continual conflict that existed in the West from the 1860's to the 1880's. Fighting for their land, their rights and angered by the slaughter of the buffalo, the Indians lashed out at the white settlers in revenge.

12. During the Civil War fighting broke out in Minnesota between the Sioux and the white settlers. Cramped and unhappy on a small reservation, the Sioux, led by Little Crow, went on a rampage and killed over 700 whites. The tribe was finally subdued by the army and was exiled to the Dakotas. What agency was established in 1849 to help the Indians? (Bureau of Land Management) (Bureau of Indian Affairs) (The A.I.M.)

13. Yes. When miners, in 1861, trespassed on Cheyenne and Arapaho land, warfare erupted in Colorado. In 1864, soldiers led by Colonel John Chivington massacred a large number of Cheyenne men, women and children at Sand Creek, even though their leader, Chief Black Kettle, tried to surrender. The fierce fighting ended in 1868 after Colonel George Custer's troops defeated and killed Black Kettle, massacring many of his tribe, at the Washita River in present western Oklahoma.

14. In 1865, the army attempted to build a road, the Bozeman Trail, from Fort Laramie, Wyoming to the mining centers. The road went through the best Sioux hunting ground, and attacks by Chief Red Cloud and his warriors made completion of the road impossible. In 1866, Captain W.J. Fetterman's pursuit of the Indians ended in a massacre of his soldiers.

15. In 1868, federal peace commissioners concluded treaties which forced Indians to accept reservations in the Dakota Black Hills and in Indian Territory. This did not still the fighting, however, as more than two hundred battles were fought from 1869 to 1875. Who defeated Black Kettle at the Washita River? (Custer) (Pershing) (Grant)

16. Yes. In 1875, prospectors and railroaders invaded the Sioux reservation in the Black Hills. The Indians left the reserve and gathered at Little Big Horn in Montana under Chief Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. Army troops arrived to find the largest Indian army ever assembled at one time in the United States.

17. It was at the Battle of Little Big Horn that the Indians surprised the famous Colonel Custer — killing him and every one of his men. The Indian army drifted off in bands and were later caught by the United States army and returned to the Dakota reservation. What famous Indians gathered an army at Little Big Horn? (Geronimo, Little Crow) (Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse) (Cochise, Red Cloud)



18. Yes. When Idaho's Nez Perces tribe was told it would have to accept a smaller reservation, Chief Joseph attempted to take his people to Canada. Troops pursued Chief Joseph around Oregon and Montana until the Indians were defeated by hunger and disease. Like other tribes, they were shipped to the Indian Territory. The last major Indian wars were fought in the 1880's by New Mexico Apaches. They ended with the capture of the Apache leader, Geronimo, in 1886.
19. In 1890, army officers attempted to break up a Sioux religious ceremony fearing the gathering would lead to an uprising. Soldiers arrived and some of the Indians fled the reservation. They were pursued and slaughtered at a creek called Wounded Knee. What tribe did Geronimo belong to? (Sioux) (Creek) (Apache)
20. Right. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 intended to help Indians but failed. It divided tribal reservations into individual holdings. Many Indians became impoverished; many were cheated out of their land. After 1934, tribal control of land resumed in many areas.
21. The first parts of the west to be settled were the mineral-rich mountains and plateau areas. Treasure pulled men westward. Gold, first found at Sutter's Fort, California, in 1849, attracted a large number of people to the west coast. In the following years, prospectors extracted gold worth hundreds of millions of dollars.
22. In 1858, gold was found near Pike's Peak, Colorado. Thousands flocked to the area but little gold was found that could be mined easily. In 1859, another strike was made at Gregory Gulch, creating Leadville and Cripple Creek, Colorado. Where was California's first important gold strike? (Ft. Laramie) (Sutter's Fort) (Ft. Sill)
23. Yes. The richest gold and silver strike was made at Nevada's Comstock Lode in 1859. The first prospectors to reach this field were from California. From 1860 to 1880 the Nevada Lode yielded \$306 million in gold and silver.
24. Mining towns were usually wild, violent, transient towns. One of the wildest, Tombstone, Arizona, was later surpassed by Deadwood, South Dakota when gold was discovered in the Sioux Black Hills reservation. The Dakota mines produced over 287 million dollars worth of ore. What was the large gold strike in Nevada called? (Comstock Lode) (Lone Star Lode) (The Golden Nugget)
25. Yes. Before federal law came to the plains, miners and cowboys lived by their own laws. Train and mail robberies by outlaws such as Frank and Jesse James were common. The James Brothers were killed in 1881 by one of their own men for the large reward which had been posted.
26. Copper, found at Butte, Montana, in 1881, became especially important with the advent of electric power. By 1900, copper was yielding more profits than gold. Lead and oil were also discovered lying under the plains. What were two of the West's mining towns? (Abilene, Topeka) (Tombstone, Deadwood) (Las Vegas, Phoenix)

27. Yes. Before railroads were completed, freight was transported in wagons by companies like Wells, Fargo. People and mail were generally carried in stagecoaches. In 1861, William Russell's Pony Express carried mail from St. Joseph, Missouri to San Francisco in ten days. What ore, first discovered in Montana, became as important as gold and silver? (lead) (copper) (zinc)

28. Yes. Railroads connected East and West when the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific met at Promontory Point, Utah, May 10, 1869. The event was celebrated with golden spikes and silver sledges. The railroad was largely built by Irish and Chinese immigrants and ex-soldiers.

29. The cattle industry, like mining, flourished in the Great Plains. Its rise was due to growing cities which created a huge market for meat. With the coming of the railroad the problem of transporting meat to markets was solved. Where did the Union and Central Pacific railroad meet? (Nevada) (Kansas) (Utah)

30. Right. The cattle industry had its roots in Mexico and Texas. Mexicans had developed "cow-boy" methods and equipment such as the western saddle, bridle, spurs, lariat, chaps and hat. When Americans immigrated to Texas, they adopted Mexican gear and practices. These practices spread to the North.

31. Northern and Eastern markets offered high prices for steers in any condition, inspiring South-western ranchers to drive their cattle to Sedalia, Missouri to the railroad terminal. The first drive was a virtual failure because of trail hardships and conflicts with farmers and Indians. Nonetheless, later large profits motivated other ranchers to attempt the drive.

32. Joseph McCoy, a meat dealer, decided to find and develop a better marketplace for cattle. He chose Abilene, Kansas which became the main cattle town. Others that flourished were Dodge City and Wichita in Kansas, and Laramie and Cheyenne in Wyoming. Where did cowboy technique and equipment first develop? (Mexico) (Texas) (California)

33. Yes. High profits attracted more ranchers. By 1885, the open, unfenced range was overcrowded. Prices began to fall. In addition, the influx of sheep temporarily ruined portions of the range for cattle, as cattle will not graze after sheep. Farmers also invaded, claiming land and planting crops.

34. Early plains farmers faced many hardships. Wood for houses and fuel was scarce. Many at first lived in sod houses, and burned "buffalo chips", dried manure, for fuel. Agricultural methods used in the east were not effective in the grasslands. What city became a major cattle town? (Tulsa) (San Diego) (Abilene)

35. Right. Water was also scarce. Wells were dug and some used windmills to pump the water. "Dry" farming was also used. This involved harrowing each field after every rainfall to lock the moisture into the ground. It became apparent that in many areas of the plains, agriculture could not be carried on without irrigation.



36. Plowing the hard prairie grassland was difficult. Machines began to play a large role in farming. John Deere's steel plow was excellent but expensive. The appearance in 1868 of James Oliver's efficient and economical "chilled iron" plow greatly aided farmers. The McCormick reapers, mowers, cultivators and planters were also used.
37. Plains farmers needed a hardier type of grain than Eastern farmers. In the 1860's, a hard spring grain was developed. About 1873, Crimean settlers introduced a hard winter wheat to Kansas called Turkey Red. Soon the plains became the leader in wheat production. Who developed the chilled iron plow? (Meades) (Deere) (Oliver)
38. Right. When Joseph Glidden opened his barbed wire factory in 1874, he helped solve one conflict between ranchers and farmers by making fencing cheap enough to be practical. Before then, roaming cattle had destroyed many unfenced crops. By 1900, most land was fenced.
39. In spite of the problems, however, the plains farmers prospered until overproduction lowered prices. At the end of the Civil War wheat sold for \$1.60 a bushel. By the 1890's it had dropped to 49 cents. In addition, farmers went into debt as they grew dependent on machines, transportation to market and manufactured goods.
40. In 1890 the census report stated that the unsettled country had so many small settlements that there was really no frontier line left. This was true. The frontier, as a vast unexplored area, no longer existed.

## The Gilded Age

1. The Gilded Age is characterized by the development of big business, by corruption and graft in politics and by many important inventions. During those years farmers and labor began to protest against unfair business practices, the government began to regulate business, and immigrants flooded the country.
2. The railroads were the largest business concern in the United States in the early 1860's. With the advent of the Bessemer-Kelly process for making steel, the Age of Steel began in 1865. Because the machines built of steel had to be lubricated, another enterprise, the petroleum industry came into being.
3. A typical tycoon of the Gilded Age was Andrew Carnegie. A Scottish immigrant, Carnegie built an empire in the steel industry. He controlled the steel production process from mining to marketing. What industry developed as a result of the steel industry? (petroleum) (iron) (copper)
4. Yes. The existence of petroleum had been known for years, but its potential was not discovered until the 1850's. In 1859 George H. Bissell hired E.L. Drake to build the first oil well near Titusville, Pennsylvania. Although labeled Drake's folly, the well produced at the rate of 500 barrels of oil a month.
5. John D. Rockefeller, already a successful businessman, decided his economic future was in the oil industry. In 1870 he and Sidney Andrews formed the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. They methodically eliminated their competition by buying it out and managed to establish a near-monopoly. What was Drake's folly? (an oil well) (a steamship) (an airplane)
6. Yes. Numerous inventions and technological advances were made in this period. They included the open-hearth method of producing steel, the typewriter, adding machine, electric telegraph, the development of plastic, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. Long distance telephone calls became possible in 1884.
7. One of Thomas Edison's many inventions was the low-cost incandescent light bulb which he developed in 1879. In 1882, he built a power station in New York which provided electricity for 85 buildings. Who built an empire in the steel industry? (Fisk) (Rockefeller) (Carnegie)
8. Right. George Westinghouse introduced alternating current for electric power transmission, and by 1895 was using Niagara Falls as a power source to generate electricity. Westinghouse also invented air brakes for railroad trains. The brake was quite successful and he organized a company to produce it. He patented hundreds of other inventions.
9. Because competition between businesses was so severe, some rival companies allied into pools. A pool was composed of a number of companies in the same industry that bound together and agreed



to follow certain practices. These included fixing prices, dividing up market areas and regulating the amount of production. Who invented air brakes? (Thomas Edison) (George Westinghouse) (Charles Bruch)

10. Yes. Another method used to limit competition was the trust. In a trust, competing companies handed over company stock to a board of trustees. Although each company retained individual ownership, the board of trustees managed the companies as a unit. Rockefeller formed the first major trust in 1882.

11. As American industry grew and consolidated, labor forces attempted to form organizations to protect their interests. Unions were formed to bargain collectively with employers for higher wages, shorter working days and better, safer working conditions. What was a method used to limit competition in business? (corporation) (trust) (combination)

12. Yes. Trade unions faced opposition from employers as well as a public that was generally hostile to them. Many of the labor-business disputes were violent and destructive. The railroad strikes of 1877 caused much excitement and gripped the entire country.

13. The trouble started when the eastern railroads cut wages by 10%. Workers, whether organized or not, went on strike. The strike was violent, with mobs of workers rioting and destroying equipment in railroad cities. Federal troops were eventually used to quiet the rebellion. When did the strike occur? (1877) (1887) (1890)

14. Yes. Unions did not grow quickly. Two of the earliest unions were the National Labor Union and the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor. Both attempted to organize individuals rather than specific trades or crafts. Neither were very successful and eventually disappeared.

15. In 1881, representatives of a number of national craft unions formed what was to become the American Federation of Labor. Led by its president, Samuel Gompers, it became the most important labor organization in the country. What were two earlier unions? (A.F.L., C.I.O.) (I.W.W., I.W.A.) (Knights of Labor, National Labor Union)

16. Right. The A.F. of L. was composed of trade unions which were essentially self-governing. It rejected the idea of individual membership, advocated collective bargaining and condoned striking if arbitration and bargaining failed. One of the first objectives of the A.F. of L. was to implement an 8-hour work day.

17. Labor accomplished relatively little between 1865 and 1900. Its few legislative victories included the abolition of the Contract Labor Law of the Civil War, the establishment of an 8-hour work day on public works and the passage of other laws governing hours of labor and safety standards. Who was the first president of the A.F. of L.? (Gompers) (Greeley) (Hearst)

18. Yes. During this time the political spoils system, by which a politician arranged government jobs for friends, relatives, and loyal party members, was an accepted thing. Political machines like

that of "Boss" William Tweed, who ran New York City in the late 1860's were common. Over a period of years Boss Tweed and his associates illegally acquired more than \$100 million of the taxpayers money.

19. Rutherford Hayes declined to run again in 1880. Republican James Garfield was elected President and Chester A. Arthur became Vice-President. In 1881, Garfield was shot by a deranged man who had been denied a government position. Garfield lingered for two months before dying; the second President to be assassinated. Who was a New York City machine politician of the Gilded Age? (Gompers) (Morgan) (Tweed)

20. Right. Civil service reform followed Garfield's death. The Pendleton Act of 1883 introduced the merit system into the treasury and postal departments. It required competitive examinations and outlawed the dismissing of employees for political reasons. To administer the act, a bipartisan Civil Service Commission was established.

21. The Republicans nominated James G. Blaine as their candidate in 1884. The selection split the party, and a reform faction, calling themselves the mugwumps, left the party and worked for the Democratic nominee, Grover Cleveland. As a result, Cleveland won the election. What act established the merit system in civil service? (Garfield Act) (Pendleton Act) (Williams Act)

22. Yes. During these years the railroads enjoyed a great deal of freedom and were virtually unregulated. Large shippers such as Standard Oil received rebates or partial repayment of rates while small shippers were often charged higher rates.

23. In 1887 President Cleveland signed the Interstate Commerce Commission Act which prohibited rebates, rate discrimination and pools. The act, administered by a five-member agency, heard complaints and made decisions, but was required to rely on court proceedings for their enforcement. The railroad companies often managed to outmaneuver the government; nevertheless, the ICC provided a step toward greater control.

24. Republican Benjamin Harrison was elected President in 1888. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, aimed at restrictive trusts was signed in 1890, but little attempt was made to enforce the act for more than a decade after its passage. What act outlawed rebates and overcharging by the railroads? (ICC) (FHA) (FAA)

25. Yes. Harrison ran for re-election in 1892 but was defeated by the Democrats' Grover Cleveland. Cleveland became the first man to serve two non-consecutive terms as President. The Republicans lost votes in some agrarian regions to the new Populist Party and its candidate James B. Weaver. Populism was strong in the South, the plains region and the Rocky Mountain states.

26. The Populist Party attracted farmers who were contending with the high costs of shipping, credit, taxes and tariffs, coupled with low farm prices. Populist Party ideas which were later adopted included the popular election of United States Senators, shortened work days, use of the secret ballot and two processes which gave voters some control over legislation, the initiative and the referendum.



27. The Cleveland administration was barely in office when the Panic of 1893 struck the nation. It resulted in one of the worst depressions seen in the country up to that time. One cause was the government's monetary policy. What third party became popular with farmers? (Independent) (Mugwumps) (Populist)

28. Right. Under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 the Treasury purchased silver and paid for it with treasury notes which were backed by both gold and silver. Creditors and conservatives wanted a single metallic standard based on gold. Debtors and inflationists wanted unlimited coinage of silver, with silver valued to gold in a ratio of 16:1.

29. Because of high tariffs and depression conditions in Europe, foreign trade fell sharply. The United States' gold reserve declined because it depended greatly on the gold received from trade. Believing that the gold reserve system was on the brink of collapse, individuals rushed to redeem their greenbacks and silver certificates for gold.

30. This, of course, made matters worse and the gold reserve fell below that necessary to maintain a gold standard. President Cleveland repealed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in an effort to bring conditions under control. He was unsuccessful, however, and finally turned to big New York bankers for help. With their assistance he was able to stabilize the gold reserve. When did the Panic hit the country? (1889) (1893) (1900)

31. Yes. Republicans were confident of victory in the 1896 election because the previous four years under Democratic power had been filled with depression and dissension. The party nominated William McKinley as their candidate. The Democrats nominated William Jennings Bryan. Backed by Boss Marcus Hanna and millions of dollars, McKinley defeated Bryan.

32. The tariff issue was another source of conflict. Industrialists preferred high tariffs as protection against foreign competition. Consumers disliked high tariffs as they kept domestic prices high. After the election, McKinley pushed through the Dingley Tariff of 1897 which raised duties to the highest in history.

33. America steadily became more urban in these years. The growth of cities was due to movement from American rural areas to industrial employment, and to foreign immigrations. The immigrants were largely Italians, Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Rumanians, Slavs and Russians. What did the Dingley Tariff do? (raised tariffs to the highest in history) (reduced tariffs so consumer prices would lower)

34. Yes. The "American Letter" — letters from newly arrived immigrants to friends in Europe — induced many to come to America. Most European immigrants landed first at Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Because there were so many new immigrants, they were not always well received by native Americans.

35. Although the rich lived grandly, cities were often unpleasant places to live for those without money. Overcrowding led to cramped, unsanitary tenement slums. Cities were mismanaged and were led by corrupt politicians. Where did most European immigrants enter the United States? (Coney Island) (Cape Cod) (Ellis Island)

36. Right. Progress was slow, but some needed reforms were made in this period. New York's Central Park was created in 1858 as a recreational facility. Settlement houses, such as Jane Adam's Hull House, appeared. Churches and social organizations such as the YMCA, YWCA, and the Salvation Army also helped immigrants and the poor.

37. Newspapers also changed in the post-war era. News instead of opinion became the dominant feature in journalism. Less emphasis was given to politics and more attention was placed on human interest stories. What were the living conditions of the poor in most cities in the late 1800's? (modern, well-organized, cheerful) (overcrowded, unsanitary, unpleasant)

38. Right. Public education became widespread, and higher education slowly became available to women and blacks. Colleges for women were established and some Midwestern universities even accepted women as students. Blacks, however, were not permitted to attend white institutions and, if they desired higher education, had to attend colleges established solely for their race.

39. Today's most popular spectator sports came to prominence in the Gilded Age. Cincinnati's Red Stockings, formed in 1869, was the first professional baseball team. The first World Series was played in 1883. The first intercollegiate football game was between Princeton and Rutgers in 1869, and the Big Ten was organized in 1896. Basketball was developed in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith of Kansas.

40. The Gilded Age was a name applied to this era by humorist Mark Twain. In his book The Gilded Age, Twain satirized the lifestyles and manners of the elite industrial society. The title was apparently well-suited, because it has endured as the name for those years between 1865 and 1900.



## Imperialism of the 1890's

After the Civil War, most of the nation was concerned with reconstruction, but there were a few expansionists who spread the attitude of imperialism — that is, acquiring new territories, for both political and economic reasons. William H. Seward is representative of these expansionists and probably had a great deal of influence on American imperialism of the 1890's.

2. Seward realized that with the Civil War over, the United States had become a world power. He believed the United States needed to assert itself by acquiring more territory, especially in the Caribbean, the Pacific, and eastern Asia. During Andrew Johnson's administration, Seward was influential in the purchase of Alaska from Russia, in 1867, for \$7,200, 000. The purchase was nicknamed "Seward's Folly" by its opponents.

3. Extending into the Pacific, Seward engineered the annexation of the Midway Islands. Wanting to extend American influence into the Caribbean, Seward made attempts to purchase the Danish West Indies and Santo Domingo. He felt that Samana Bay in Santo Domingo would provide a good naval base.

4. Not until the 1890's, however, were the American people ready and willing to try imperialism. The first area into which this policy was directed was the Pacific Ocean region, particularly Hawaii. Who was influential in the Alaska purchase? (James Monroe) (Abraham Lincoln) (William Seward)

5. Right. Americans began arriving in Hawaii in the early 1800's and by the end of the Civil War had come to dominate the islands both economically and politically. In 1887, the United States was granted exclusive use of Pearl Harbor as a naval base, and by 1898 Hawaii was annexed.

6. Farther south in the Pacific, the Samoan Islands were catching the attention of the United States. These islands, like Hawaii, had long been used as a way station for American trading vessels. Also, the U.S. Navy began to take interest in Pago Pago, a harbor on Tutuila, one of the islands. After 1869, with an increase in American commerce with Asia, Americans became even more interested.

7. In 1878 a treaty was signed which provided for an American naval station at Pago Pago. Not long after, Great Britain and Germany were also interested. For about ten years, Great Britain, Germany and the United States argued back and forth trying to get dominance over the Samoan Islands. In 1889, warships gathered, but a hurricane scattered them. Later that year a peaceful agreement was reached between the three powers but it proved unsatisfactory in controlling rivalries.

8. In 1899, the tripartite agreement was repealed. The Samoan Islands were divided between Germany and the United States. Germany obtained the two largest islands, but the United States kept Tutuila. What harbor on Tutuila did the U.S. want? (Pearl) (Pago Pago) (Manila)

9. Yes. At the same time the United States was annexing Hawaii and Samoa through treaties, it was fighting a war for some other islands in the Pacific. This was the Spanish-American War. With

what country did the United States divide the Samoan Islands? (Great Britain) (France) (Germany)

10. Right. The Caribbean island of Cuba was an immediate cause of the war. The Cubans revolted against Spain in the Ten Years' War between 1868 and 1878. Americans, though sympathetic to the Cuban cause, remained neutral. Cuba's revolt resumed in 1895. Spanish General Valeriano Weyler used many brutal measures, including concentration camps.

11. The American "yellow press" advertised these cruel events, both true and false. This news angered the American people. Their anger, combined with existing assertive feelings, made Americans receptive to war. President Cleveland could not justify America's entering the war, however, and took a stand of neutrality.

12. In 1897, William McKinley became President. Like Cleveland, McKinley was in favor of a neutrality policy. He did, however, take a stand on Spanish methods, calling them "uncivilized and inhuman". In an attempt to avoid American intervention in Cuba, the Spanish government recalled General Weyler in 1897.

13. American intervention grew closer in February due to two dramatic incidents. On February 9, 1898, a letter written by a Spanish diplomat in Washington was intercepted and published in the New York Journal. The letter described McKinley as "weak" and made other insults. Then, on February 15, the American battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, killing more than 260 Americans.

14. Spain did not want a war with America, and agreed to some American demands including a cease-fire, but was hesitant about granting Cuban independence. On April 11, McKinley sent a message to Congress asking for authority to use military forces in Cuba. The Teller Amendment, disclaiming U.S. intentions to annex Cuba, was added to McKinley's resolution. What ship exploded in Havana harbor? (Maine) (Vermont) (Arizona)

15. Yes. Congress accepted McKinley's message as a call for war and the Spanish-American War was declared April 25, 1898. Commodore George Dewey's fleet arrived in Manila and on May 1 destroyed the Spanish fleet there. Dewey was promoted to Admiral and became the first hero of the war. What amendment disclaimed U.S. intentions to annex Cuba? (Platt Amendment) (Teller Amendment) (Cuban Amendment)

16. Yes. America's army, unprepared for war, was at first awkward and inefficient. American troops under General William Shafter landed on Cuba, however, and moved toward Santiago. On the way, they fought and won battles at El Caney and San Juan Hill. Shafter then moved into Santiago which surrendered on July 16. By August 12, the Spanish-American War was over.

•17. America's initial intentions in the war were not imperialistic, but attitudes changed during peace negotiations. America demanded and received Puerto Rico, Guam, and for \$20,000,000, the Philippines. In addition, Cuba received independence. Although the peace treaty met with much opposition, it was ratified February 6, 1899.



18. With the new territories came new problems. For three years the Filipinos, led by Emilio Aguinaldo, rebelled against American occupation. The revolt was suppressed and civil government took over from the military in 1901. Eventually, in 1946, the Philippines were granted independence. What was a territory the U.S. received after the Spanish-American War? (Hawaii) (Cuba) (Puerto Rico)

19. Right. Though nominally free, Cuba was under considerable control by the United States. The Platt Amendment, in 1901, gave the United States extensive authority over Cuba's affairs. This amendment remained in effect until 1934. Who led Filipino resistance against American occupation? (Marino) (Aguinaldo) (Pucino)

20. Yes. In the nineteenth century, Britain was the dominant power in Asia. By 1900, Japan, France, Germany, Britain and Russia were dividing China into "spheres of influence" which threatened to destroy American trade with China. In 1899, McKinley's Secretary of State, John Hay, offered a solution that came to be known as the "Open Door" policy. This policy proposed that no country would discriminate against another's trading rights in China. The other nations accepted Hay's policy in theory but would not fully commit themselves.

21. Not long after this, Chinese Nationalists revolted against foreigners in China. This movement, known as the Boxer Rebellion, resulted in killing and destruction. The United States contributed 2,500 troops to its suppression in order to have a voice in settlements, and to prevent partition of China. What was John Hay's counter proposal to "spheres of influence"? (Open Door policy) (Isolationism) (War)

22. Yes. After the Boxer Rebellion, Hay again called for support of the Open Door policy. With the help of Germany and Britain, Hay persuaded the participating countries in China to accept money as compensation. Who were the Chinese Nationalists revolting against in the Boxer Rebellion? (Chinese government) (American control) (all foreigners in China)

23. Right. In 1901 President McKinley was assassinated and Theodore Roosevelt became President. With Roosevelt, a progressive period was underway. The United States had become a great economic power, and Roosevelt realized he had to fight the great industrial monopolies and trusts. He was determined to give the farmer and workingman "a square deal".

24. The Progressive Period was an era of rapid technological development and growing involvement in international affairs. Roosevelt's policy concerning foreign affairs was to "speak softly and carry a big stick". Roosevelt's "Big Stick" extended America's power further overseas.

25. In 1900, the United States began negotiations to build a canal across Central America. The Isthmus of Panama, then in Columbia, was chosen as the canal site. However, a French company owned Columbia's canal-building franchise. What was Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy called? (Big Stick) (Open Door) (New Deal)

26. Yes. In 1903 Secretary of State Hay signed a treaty with Columbia. The United States was given authorization to build a canal and agreed to pay Columbia \$10,000,000 outright plus \$250,000 annually. The French company was to receive \$40,000,000. The Columbian Senate, feeling they had been cheated, rejected the treaty.

27. Roosevelt was furious and stopped negotiations. Bunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, instigated a Panamanian revolution. American forces helped by keeping Columbian troops out of Panama. Panama's new government accepted America's treaty and money offer and in 1914 the Panama Canal was open. What nation rejected the canal treaty? (France) (Panama) (Columbia)

28. Right. The Panama Canal increased America's interest in Latin America. To keep European nations out, Roosevelt proclaimed the 1904 "Roosevelt Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine. It promised U.S. intervention in Latin American countries which exhibited "chronic wrongdoing". The United States has since intervened in Haiti, Dominican Republic, Guatamala, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua.

29. When William Howard Taft became President in 1908, he and his Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox changed Roosevelt's aggressive foreign policy to "dollar diplomacy". Dollar Diplomacy was a form of economic, rather than military, imperialism. It encouraged American investment and commerce abroad. What did Roosevelt add to the Monroe Doctrine? (Teller Amendment) (Roosevelt Corollary) (Platt Amendment)

30. Yes. In 1912, the Republican party split between Roosevelt and Taft, and as a result Woodrow Wilson won an overwhelming victory in the 1912 Presidential election. At once, he began a program of reforms he called "the new freedom". His reforms included legislation restricting unfair business procedures and trusts, and legislation benefiting farmers. He also proclaimed that the United States would not seek additional territory by conquest.

31. Wilson's policies ran into difficulty in Mexico. In 1913, the Mexican ruler, Francisco Madero, was murdered by Victoriano Huerta. Some American investors saw in Huerta an opportunity for business interests that had existed earlier. Wilson, horrified by the murder, refused to recognize Huerta's government and tried to help the rebels, led by Venustiano Carranza. Wilson's interference, however, was rejected by both sides.

32. In 1914, American sailors on shore leave in Tampico were arrested by one of Huerta's officers. They were shortly released with an apology, but Wilson pressed the matter. When Mexico refused to make a degrading formal apology, Wilson ordered an occupation of Veracruz to stop an arms shipment. One hundred and twenty-six Mexicans were killed in this military action.

33. Argentina, Brazil and Chile offered to help Wilson by mediating in Mexico. Not long after, Huerta was overthrown by the Carranzists. Carranza was in power only a short time when Francisco "Pancho" Villa tried to overthrow him. Carranza defeated Villa, but not until many Americans had been killed and much property destroyed.



34. Although Wilson's intervening in Mexican affairs had mostly caused trouble, he was more successful in improving American relations with Latin America. In 1913 and 1914 a treaty with Columbia had been arranged in which America would apologize for the Panama incident and pay a \$25 million indemnity. Whom did Wilson try to help in Mexico? (Carranza) (Villa) (Huerta)
35. Yes. The Senate would not ratify Wilson's treaty with Columbia because they felt it was an insult to Roosevelt. Eventually, in 1921, Congress decided to pay the indemnity but omit the apology. What was the apology for? (Philippine Incident) (Mexican Incident) (Panama Incident)
36. Right. As American influence spread abroad, the Progressive political movement grew stronger at home. Progressives were asking for political and social reforms, and they urged a more effective government. To what nation did the United States pay a \$25 million indemnity for the Panama incident? (Panama) (Columbia) (France)
37. Yes. Muckraking, exposing American misconduct, became popular during the Progressive Period. Magazines, newspapers, novels and other literature were intent on exposing unsavory practices in business and government. Muckraking was exciting for a while, but the public soon became bored by it, and by 1912 its excesses subsided.
38. Investigations by state and federal governments also became popular. Wisconsin's governor Robert LaFollette frequently used Wisconsin's legislature in this way. LaFollette also used a "brain trust" of university personnel to study state problems. What was the name used for the practice of exposing misconduct through journalism? (Exposé) (Mudslinging) (Muckraking)
39. Right. Progressives wanted city governments devoid of control by political machines. In 1901, Galveston, Texas, began using elected city commissioners to run their city. Later, some cities began hiring city managers. Progressives found they must also clean up state governments. What governor used a "brain trust"? (Gardner) (LaFollette) (Johnson)
40. Correct. Political reforms attributable to Progressives included the direct primary, laws against corrupt practices, direct election of Senators, initiative, and referendum. Some social reforms were child labor laws, compulsory school attendance, welfare for children and the elderly, liquor prohibition, and the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote.

## The First World War

1. During this war, twenty-eight countries declared war. Much of Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America were actively involved. Millions were killed during the brutal fighting. New weapons including poison gases, hand grenades, tanks, machine guns, and high-powered rifles made the trench warfare, which typified the war, obsolete. For the first time, airplanes made reconnaissance flights, and bombed soldiers and civilians.
2. The war, it seems now, was almost inevitable considering the conflicts caused by imperialism and nationalism. France wanted to regain the Alsace-Lorraine district from Germany, Germany wanted territory, Russia sought ice-free ports, and Japan wanted markets. Other countries also had goals, and competition for colonies and other lands finally led to the use of secret diplomacy.
3. Military alliances proved to be a fundamental feature of World War I. In 1882, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy joined together and signed The Triple Alliance, a treaty designed for protection against France or Russia. Besides military alliances, what was considered another cause of World War I? (nationalism) (science) (literature)
4. Yes. In response to The Triple Alliance, Russia, England, and France established The Triple Entente. Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies eventually became known as the Central Powers and the nations opposing them became known as the Allies. What was the union between Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary called? (Triple Entente) (Triple Alliance) (Triple Consortium)
5. Correct. European conflicts exploded on June 28, 1914, when a Serb assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne. Austria-Hungary's decision to punish Serbia was met by Russia's promise to defend Serbia militarily. By October 30, the Central Powers were at war with the Allies.
6. Because the best path lay through Belgium, Germany invaded Belgium, whose neutrality had previously been guaranteed. Because Germany refused to respect Belgium's neutrality, Great Britain declared war on Germany August 4, 1914. The Allies fought the Germans in Belgium and this battle ended Germany's chances for a quick victory.
7. As usual in European wars, America announced neutrality. But a number of factors influenced America to join the Allies including violation of her neutrality rights, economics, and propaganda. The invasion of what country provoked Great Britain to declare war on Germany? (Turkey) (Luxembourg) (Belgium)
8. Right. At first, England was the greatest abuser of America's neutrality rights, seizing neutral ships claiming they might fall into enemy hands. However, America made only cursory protests. Later, Germany began using the submarine to counter balance England's superior navy, sinking merchant vessels without warning. This submarine action led directly to America's entering the war.



9. According to international "rules of war", a merchant vessel must be warned and safety given those aboard before it was sunk. Submarine warfare made warning and taking on passengers virtually impossible. On April 6, 1917, the U.S. declared war on Germany in response to its unrestricted submarine warfare. Although the U.S. associated herself with the Allies, she did not sign a treaty of alliance with them.
10. Economics was another factor that contributed to America's entering the first World War. The war boosted America's slumping economy and strengthened economic ties between the U.S. and the Allies. Americans lent billions of dollars to the Allies, compared to much smaller loans to Germany. What led directly to America's entering the war? (cruisers) (carriers) (submarines)
11. Right. The Allies gained American sympathy through British propaganda that substantiated American opinions about the war. Also, the Allies controlled and censored most European news accounts. England was shown as saving the world and France's help during America's Revolution was recalled. Germany was depicted as brutal and totally responsible for the war. What influenced America to enter WW I? (propaganda, economics; violation of neutrality) (conservation, consumption, erosion) (energy, oil, minerals)
12. Yes. From 1914 to 1917, the United States had formally declared herself neutral, but her actions showed that sympathies went to the Allies. Wilson attempted to negotiate peace, and his neutrality policy played a major part in the 1916 presidential campaign. Foreign affairs dominated the campaign, as Wilson ran against Republican Charles Hughes. A Wilson slogan was "He kept us out of the war". The election was close, but Wilson won.
13. Following the election, Wilson tried to negotiate peace. He was concerned that prolonged conflict might eventually lead to American intervention. Wilson maintained that "peace without victory" was the only solution for permanent peace. Although Germany appeared to desire negotiations, neither the Allies nor Germany actually planned to end the war until they had won.
14. On January 31, 1917, Germany announced renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare, gambling that they could secure a victory and end the war before American help could turn the tide. This news left Wilson with no choice and on February 3, 1917 Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and armed American merchant ships.
15. Another provocation was a note intercepted by Great Britain, called the Zimmermann note, in which Germany urged Mexico to join Japan in an attack on the United States. In this way Mexico could recover territory it had lost in the Mexican War of 1848. At first, did Germany appear to consider Wilson's peace negotiations? (Yes) (No)
16. During February and March of 1917, Germany continued to torpedo American vessels. On April 2 President Wilson called a special session of Congress declaring Germany's action against the American Government "nothing less than war". Although unenthusiastic, the American people ac-

cepted war. What country sent the Zimmermann note to Mexico? (United States) (Germany) (England)

17. Yes. Measures for winning the war drastically affected the American way of life. Most aspects of American life were organized to help the war effort. America's first preparation for war was the establishment of the Council for National Defense in 1916. Later, many other regulatory agencies were set up including a Food Administration, a Fuel Administration, and a Rail Administration.

18. Production and conservation of food was regulated under the Food Administration. Food consumption was cut 30% by such methods as voluntary "meatless" days and rationing. Fuel was also controlled and conserved under the Fuel Administration. Fuel consumption was reduced, in one way, by the introduction of Daylight Saving Time.

19. Railroads were not efficiently enough organized to keep up with war demands, so the government took over their management, under the Rail Administration. What was another wartime agency? (Food Administration) (Unemployment Agency) (Health Department)

20. It was a dark time for the European Allies. They were running out of credit, food was low, Russia was withdrawing, submarines were sinking many ships and Allied morale was low. Germany believed America would not effectively help the Allies.

21. During the last 19 months of the war, the Allies were almost totally financed by America. Approximately one-third of the money was contributed through taxation. The remainder was raised through loans from the American people in four Liberty Loans, one post-war Victory Loan, and savings certificates and stamps. During the war, who managed the railroads? (owners) (labor) (government)

22. Right. President Wilson idealized the war which helped to make Americans more willing to sacrifice. He called it "a war to end all wars". Propaganda was effectively used. Anti-war activists were harshly prosecuted under Espionage and Sedition Acts. Americans became antagonistic toward anything of German origin, including German-Americans. How did the United States finance part of the war? (Liberty Loans) (confiscation) (retail sales)

23. Yes. A huge army was needed to build an effective fighting force. Therefore, on May 18, 1917, Congress passed a Selective Service Act requiring all men between 21 and 30 years of age to register for the draft. Registration began in June and the first draft was in September. By armistice, 4,800,000 men were in the service. 2,086,000 went to France, and 1,390,000 fought there.

24. The American Expeditionary Force under General John Pershing began arriving in France in June, 1917. America's navy, under Admiral William Sims, effectively blockaded Germany, laid thousands of mines, and effectively convoyed Allied ships across the Atlantic. What was the Selective Service Act? (draft) (impression) (abduction)



25. Although the major American military force was concentrated in France, a few American troops joined their European allies in Russia. During the 1917-1918 Russian Bolshevik Revolution, Britain, Japan and America sent some troops into Russia primarily to thwart the Bolshevik's desire to stop fighting. The intervention failed, and Russia withdrew, allowing Germany to move most of its soldiers to the Western Front. On March 21, 1918, Germany attacked, driving Allied lines back and taking many prisoners.
26. In response, the Allied armies united with France's Marshall Ferdinand Foch as supreme commander. Foch consented to General Pershing's demand that an independent American command be created and in August 1918, the First American Army became a reality. American divisions combined with European divisions and repelled the German offensive. Whose withdrawal allowed Germany to move soldiers to the Western Front? (Japan) (Russia) (Bulgaria)
27. Correct. The First American Division attacked Cantigny on May 28. The Second Division forced Germans back at Belleau Wood, June 6th. to 9th. At Chateau-Thierry, the Allies kept the Germans from crossing the Marne River, and moving toward Paris. The Allies' counterattack began July 18 and never stopped until the Armistice was arranged. Who was commander of the Allied armies? (Marshall Foch) (George Marshall) (Woodrow Wilson)
28. Yes. The first distinctive American offensive in the war occurred in September, 1918, when the Allies swept toward St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne region. The objective of this battle was to reach Sedan. About 500,000 Americans supported by French and British planes and French armor, drove back German forces within four days.
29. By this time the Central Powers were crumbling. To appease the Allies, the Kaiser gave the German legislature, the Reichstag, authority over the Chancellory and appointed Prince Max of Baden as Chancellor. Prince Max approached President Wilson about peace terms. Germany then stood alone, the rest of the Central Powers having declared their independence.
30. On November 7, a German armistice delegation went to Marshall Foch's headquarters. Foch outlined armistice terms and gave Germany 72 hours to accept the terms. On November 11, 1918, Germany signed the armistice. World War 1 was over.
31. Peace settlements after the war included Wilson's "Fourteen Points". Wilson's "Fourteen Point" peace plan called for open rather than secret treaties of peace, freedom of the seas, removal of economic barriers between nations, arms reduction, some changes in territorial ownership, and creation of a "general association" or a League of Nations to insure every country's political and territorial independence.
32. Wilson personally participated in the peace negotiations in France. The peace conference, begun in January, 1919, was disappointing to America. The European Allies' main purpose was to disable Germany and attain various goals already arranged in secret treaties. England, France, Italy and

America primarily conducted the negotiations.

33. Wilson had to give way to many Allied demands to make sure that a League of Nations was written into the peace treaty. With headquarters in Geneva, it would have a general assembly plus a council of five members and four elected. A Court of International Justice or "World Court" would protect a nation's legal rights. Who represented America at the peace conference? (Colonel House) (President Wilson) (General Pershing)

34. Correct. Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles, under protest, June 28, 1919. It required Germany to accept full blame for causing the war, restore Alsace-Lorraine to France and lose other territories, accept Allied occupation for 15 years, reduce its army to 100,000 men, and pay reparations. Germany's military strength and economy folded. What body was to protect a country's legal rights? (World Court) (Supreme Court) (National Court)

35. Although Americans agreed in theory to creating a League of Nations, they opposed America's participation in it because of partisan politics, irritation at Wilson, isolationism, and a reaction to the war. Americans wanted to avoid European involvement. What was the name of the World War I peace treaty with Germany? (Treaty of London) (Oxford Treaty) (Treaty of Versailles)

36. Right. During the war, Wilson had asked the country to be politically non-partisan. However, during the 1918 Congressional elections, Wilson asked that a Democratic Congress be sent to Washington as proof of American loyalty. His request irritated many and for the most part was ignored on election day. A Republican Congress was returned, which created problems for the Democratic President.

37. Wilson followed advisor's suggestions and inserted recognition of the Monroe Doctrine into the League's charter. However, he refused demands that League membership be separated from the peace treaty and considered later. Wilson submitted the peace treaty with its League provision to the Senate July 10, 1919. Opposition to its approval was led by Henry Cabot Lodge.

38. Irked by the opposition, Wilson went to the American people for support. Already in ill health, Wilson began a speaking tour. He collapsed September 23 and shortly thereafter suffered a stroke, disabling him for months. Just who ran the executive branch during this time is not fully known. Who led the opposition against the treaty in the Senate? (Henry Cabot Lodge) (General Pershing) (Marshall Foch)

39. Correct. Wilson refused to compromise on Lodge's revisions to the peace treaty, which is probably what killed the League in America. The treaty and consequently the League was never approved by the Senate. After its final failure, Congress declared the war over in a joint resolution, but Wilson vetoed it. What ended Wilson's speaking tour? (finances) (disputes) (ill health)

40. Right. Wilson lost the 1920 presidential election and Warren Harding became President. The



Senate then passed a new resolution, and Harding signed it in July, 1921, officially ending World War I. The consequences of the war and the problems of negotiating peace led to unrest in many nations. For America, it led to the greatest economic depression she had ever experienced.

## From Boom to Bust

1. After the First World War armistice, the government failed to soften America's transition from a war-time to a peace-time economy. Because of this, from 1920 — 1921 the wholesale price index dropped unemployment increased, bankruptcies more than doubled, and average farm prices were nearly halved. After this short setback, however, the remaining 1920's were prosperous, fulfilling President Harding's campaign promise to restore "normalcy".
2. For the first time, Europe owed America money, thereby strengthening the dollar. America's economy expanded, and more and more people participated in speculation and bought stocks. The position of some became precarious because of buying stock on margin and purchasing "watered" stock.
3. In the 1920's, trusts and consolidations increased as public distrust and federal prosecution of them decreased. Dramatic expansion first came in the construction industry, including more than 4% of the nation's employees and 7.5% of its wages. Production of cars, movies, household goods, radios, and power utilities also increased.
4. The automobile business was most remarkable in its growth, with Ford and General Motors dominating the industry. The automobiles brought about many changes in American lifestyle as did movies, radios or urbanization. This was the era of flappers, jazz, baseball's Babe Ruth, and the pilot Charles Lindbergh.
5. The prohibition of liquor was another unique element of the "twenties". A wave of puritanism and prohibition was evidence of an attempt by some to uphold ideals that seemed to be dying with an old America and didn't fit in with the new. But the government found it difficult to enforce prohibition because many Americans were against it and bootleggers were always able to supply illegal liquor.
6. Many conservatives became frightened by these changes and frequently attacked liberals and radicals. Fear of "reds" and foreigners was apparent in the Sacco-Vanzetti case in which two immigrants were convicted of murders in a probably unfair trial. What industry began the dramatic expansion of the 1920's? (agriculture) (construction) (clothing)
7. Yes. In 1921, Congress enacted the "quota system" which limited immigration to America to 3% of each nationality that had been living in America in 1910. In 1924, the quota was cut to 2% and the base year was changed to 1890. Hardly any Asian immigration was allowed.
8. After World War I the United States government aimed for a foreign policy of isolationism, or non-intervention. Large American investments abroad, however, reduced the tendency toward isolationism. In 1922, Congress passed the Fordney-McCumber Tariff which raised duties so high that it shut out most foreign goods from the United States.



9. Farmers did not share America's economic well-being in the 1920's. After war-time prosperity, the farm economy decreased because of overproduction, foreign competition, rising costs, and the high tariff. What tariff did Congress pass in 1922? (Fordney-McCumber) (Taft-Hartley) (Stamp Act)
10. Correct. The twenties also saw a hostile government attitude toward labor unions. The government justified this hostility in the name of free enterprise and freedom of contract. Employers managed to win loyalties of most workers by higher pay scales and shorter work weeks. This weakened unions even more; and without government support unions lost some important strikes.
11. The American Federation of Labor (AFL), the most important union, lost some ground because it failed to organize the many new workers in industries such as auto, oil, and steel. Later, in 1935, John Lewis formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations to unionize the expanding industries. Many strikes occurred, including sit-downs, but the CIO was often successful. Was the "roaring twenties" a boom period for labor unions? (Yes) (No)
12. Right. Warren Harding was not an aggressive President. His appointments of friends and political hacks proved unsound. Harding died suddenly in San Francisco, August 2, 1923. His vice-president, Calvin Coolidge, became president. Which group did not share America's prosperity? (auto) (construction) (farmers)
13. Right. After Harding's death, Senate investigation revealed corruption in the Harding Administration. The greatest scandal revealed involved the Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall. Fall had taken bribes for leasing federal oil reserves at Elks Hill, California, and Teapot Dome, Wyoming, to private oil producers. Who succeeded President Harding? (Teddy Roosevelt) (Herbert Hoover) (Calvin Coolidge)
14. Right. In addition, Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veteran's Bureau, was involved in a scandal. It was found that he had stolen, or, in some extravagant manner, wasted approximately \$200,000,000. What scandal involved federal oil reserves? (Teapot Dome) (Watergate) (Empire)
15. Yes. Many people believed that along with Coolidge came a clean break with the immediate past and the corrupt officials. Coolidge had been in office less than one year when he had to take part in the 1924 Presidential election. A split in the Democratic party and Coolidge's own popularity gave him an overwhelming victory.
16. Businessmen in the 1920's increased their membership in trade associations. These associations tended to control the conditions of trade. By 1925, approximately 1,000 trade associations existed and attempted to insure profits for their members. They did this through price agreements, standardized products, and restricted output.
17. America's faith in business was great. Many Americans seemed to believe important businessmen were authorities not only on business but also on a number of other matters. This wave of prestige and power for business did not happen by accident, for business associations and industrialists

sought to sell not only their products but also their ideas to the American consumer.

18. President Coolidge, in the tradition of the Republican Party, believed there should be thrift in government. He felt that the government should be relatively passive and merely aid business and maintain law and order. What organizations insured profits for many businessmen? (Trade Associations) (Unions) (Federal Bureaus)

19. Yes. The United State's efforts to prevent war lead Secretary of State Kellogg in 1928 to negotiate an agreement with Aristide Briand, the French foreign minister. The Kellogg-Briand Pact, as it had been called, attempted to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy. The pact was ratified by about 60 nations, but most of these nations insisted on a number of qualifications. This made the treaty largely ineffective, except that it kept the participating nations from being named as aggressors.

20. Despite his popular policies concerning government's role, Coolidge chose not to run for President in 1928. The Republicans then nominated Herbert Hoover, while the Democrats nominated Alfred Smith. Hoover won the Presidency and the Republicans gained majorities in both branches of Congress. What was the 1928 agreement between the U.S. and France to prevent war? (Fordney-McCumber Act) (Kellogg-Briand Pact) (Versailles Treaty)

21. Correct. President Hoover, like Harding and Coolidge, believed that the government should merely aid rather than regulate business. But unlike Harding and Coolidge, he felt the government should follow a definite policy to maintain the boom. Why was Coolidge not nominated for President in 1928? (He was ill.) (He was not qualified.) (He chose not to run.)

22. Right. Hoover took over the office of President on March 4, 1929 and the stock market made great gains in the spring and summer of 1929. But, on October 29, 1929, prices on the New York Stock Exchange collapsed, previewing the Great Depression which later overwhelmed Hoover's administration.

23. Several contributing factors caused the Depression. Among these were monopolies which ignored the law of supply and demand, overexpansion caused by overinvestment, installment buying which concealed economic weaknesses, and overspeculation in stock. Consumer demand was limited since wages lagged behind prices because management dominated labor. When did the stock market crash? (1919) (1929) (1931)

24. Yes. The national government can be blamed for permitting monopolies, favoring the wealthy, not regulating banking and speculation, and failure to help farmers. It also failed to know enough about economics. Name two factors which contributed to the Depression? (overspeculation, monopolies) (exploration, imperialism) (homicide, anarchy)

25. Correct. Millions suffered during the Depression and strong reactions developed. Angry farmers resisted foreclosure, and called "farm holidays" during which they prevented crops from reaching markets, in order to increase prices. The "Bonus Army" of approximately 15,000 unemployed vet-



erans displayed their hostilities by marching on Washington demanding advance payments of war bonus certificates. The "army", however, was forced from Washington.

26. Hoover's efforts to relieve the Depression were called "to little, too late". At first, he stressed "rugged individualism without government intervention". Such intervention would require deficit spending, whereas Hoover wanted the government to operate on a balanced budget. Who was President when the depression started? (Warren Harding) (Woodrow Wilson) (Herbert Hoover)

27. Right. When it was evident that the Depression was not temporary, Hoover began taking stronger economic action. Congress passed two proposals based on his suggestions. One was the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was provided with federal money to be lent to banks, railroads, and insurance companies. The second was the establishment of the Home Owner's Loan Corporation to aid those in danger of losing their homes through foreclosure.

28. The 1932 Glass-Steagall Act made credit easier to obtain. This and many of Hoover's other measures were designed to rescue large businesses. This primarily placed the escape from the Depression in the hands of big business. What did Congress set up to aid those in danger of losing their homes? (Home Owner's Loan Corporation) (Stamp Act) (Social Security)

29. Yes. As Hoover found himself in the midst of the Depression, the 1932 presidential campaign approached. The Republicans renominated Herbert Hoover and backed his policies. The Democrats nominated Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt was presented to a confused United States as a man who could understand and help them. He said, "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people". When the votes were tabulated, Roosevelt emerged the victor by a wide margin.

30. On March 5, 1933, Roosevelt called a special session of Congress. The session lasted from March 9 to June 16 and became known as "The Hundred Days". During this session an enormous number of important bills were passed. These bills became known as the New Deal. Some of the policies of the New Deal were Roosevelt's ideas, and others were proposed by unofficial presidential advisers known collectively as the "Brain Trust" because of their academic background.

31. Roosevelt's administration began pouring vast amounts of money into the deflated economy. Relief Acts included the Federal Housing Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Act and several acts to aid farmers, including the first Agricultural Adjustment Act. This attempted to raise prices, give subsidies, and pay farmers to limit production. The act increased farm income, but was later declared to be an unconstitutional measure.

32. To deal with unemployment, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was set up to provide jobs for young men from needy families. Another attack on the unemployment problem included the Public Works Administration. What was the New Deal? (a proposal by Congress) (a law) (a number of bills to bring America out of depression)

33. Right. To create inflation, Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act. In addition, Roosevelt

took America off the gold standard in 1933, increased the use of silver, and eventually devalued the dollar to about half its former value. These inflationary procedures were not entirely successful, since prices continued to decline.

34. Legislation aimed at economic reforms included regulating securities and exchanges, and reduction of monopolistic domination of utility companies. The Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to forestall runs on banks, by insuring bank deposits up to \$2,500. Which act paid farmers not to produce? (Truth-in-Securities Act) (Agricultural Adjustment Act) (Emergency Banking Act)

35. Correct. In 1935, a number of new relief and reform measures were approved by Congress. These included the Works Progress Administration to provide jobs, the National Labor Relations Act to guarantee workers' rights to unionize, and the Social Security Act which provided welfare for the needy, the unemployed, and the aged. Which organization insured bank deposits? (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) (Federal Housing Administration) (Agricultural Adjustment Act)

36. Yes. Although unemployment remained high, morale was lifted because the people felt that their government was at least trying to do something to relieve the depression. What act provided welfare for the needy, old, and unemployed? (National Labor Relations Act) (Glass-Steagall Act) (Social Security Act)

37. Right. In the beginning, Roosevelt encountered little opposition. But later, business began resisting him and supported the Republicans in the 1936 presidential campaign. This election, however, proved to be an overwhelming victory for Roosevelt because most people liked New Deal policies. Republicans and third parties had lost strength. After this demonstration of popular support, Roosevelt became brave enough to tackle the Supreme Court.

38. Because the conservative Supreme Court had declared several New Deal acts unconstitutional, Roosevelt submitted a plan to amend the Court by adding more judges and requiring judges to retire at 70. This action caused him to lose much of his support in Congress and he received so little backing for this idea that he abandoned it.

39. By 1936 the economy was apparently responding favorably to the New Deal; but, when Roosevelt cut back on government spending, a recession occurred in 1937. Roosevelt first delayed taking action, but was forced to resume government deficit spending in 1938. Which major government unit did Roosevelt fail in his attempt to modify? (Supreme Court) (FBI) (Treasury)

40. Yes. By 1939, the New Deal program was virtually completed. Foreign affairs began dominating the scene, employment rose with the outbreak of World War II, and many reforms had been made. The New Deal had greatly contributed to increasing presidential and governmental responsibility for economic and social problems.



## The Second World War

1. With the threat of war, two extreme public opinions emerged. One group wanted the United States to follow a policy of isolationism and stay out of the war completely. A second group felt the United States should follow a policy of intervention and do whatever was possible to aid the Allies. The Allies included Great Britain, France and the 47 countries siding with them. Germany and its six allies were known as the Axis.
2. World War I had left many problems unsolved. These problems included peace treaty injustices, unsuccessful attempts at disarmament, economic problems such as left-over war debts, and the continuation of nationalism which had existed even before World War I. The Depression of the 1930's made countries even more nationalistic instead of cooperative with their neighbors.
3. Besides problems left over from World War I, there were two other major causes of World War II. One cause was a rise in dictatorships. Among these dictators were Russia's Joseph Stalin, Italy's Benito Mussolini, Germany's Adolf Hitler, and Japan's near-dictator, Hideki Tojo. Each of these dictators began a series of conquests after forming their individual totalitarian governments.
4. Thus, a third cause of World War II was the desire of Germany, Italy and Japan for more territory. These countries felt unjustly handicapped in the competition for markets, raw materials and territories. Therefore they looked for lands to conquer in order to get their "fair share". What was a cause of World War II? (literature) (dictatorships) (technology)
5. Yes. A series of aggressive acts was taking place across the Atlantic Ocean which made it difficult for America to maintain her policy of isolationism. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 in an attempt to establish control of northern China, and to expand further into Asia. In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia. In 1937, Germany and Italy supported Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War, which in 1939 brought Spain under a military dictatorship. And in 1938, Germany annexed Austria by a military invasion.
6. In 1938, Hitler demanded that certain Czechoslovakian territory be given to Germany. To avoid war and amend injustices of the Treaty of Versailles, Britain and France gave in to Hitler's demands in the Munich Agreement, and Czechoslovakia lost part of its territory to Germany. In March, 1939, Hitler occupied the remainder of Czechoslovakia, in violation of his agreement.
7. After the Munich Agreement, France and Britain began military expansion and promised to safeguard Poland's independence. In August, 1939, Germany and Russia, who had been old enemies, signed a surprising non-aggression pact. They also made an agreement to divide Poland. What country had been partitioned in the earlier Munich Agreement? (Yugoslavia) (Austria) (Czechoslovakia)
8. Correct. Germany invaded Poland September 1, 1939. After first trying to negotiate, Britain and France declared war on Germany September 3. Hitler's "blitzkrieg" or "lightning war" engulfed Poland so quickly it collapsed in ten days. Russia hurried its forces into Poland and divided the

country with Germany. Who was dictator of Germany during World War II? (Adolf Hitler) (Benito Mussolini) (Hideki Tojo)

9. Yes. Beginning November 30, Russia overwhelmed and invaded Finland. Russia then began exerting influence in the other Baltic countries. It wanted a buffer zone between itself and Germany. What is another name for "blitzkrieg"? (thunder war) (storm war) (lightning war)

10. Right. In April and May, 1940, Germany rolled over Norway, Denmark, Holland, Luxembourg, and Belgium. When Belgium surrendered, the remaining Allied forces retreated to Dunkerque, France; the only possible escape port. From Dunkerque they waded out to British rescue ships and were taken across the English Channel.

11. Then Germany attacked France and forced her to surrender, leaving England alone against Germany. During the summer, England's Royal Air Force narrowly defeated Germany's Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain, fought in the skies over England. After this defeat, Hitler began nightly saturation bombing of English cities. By the middle of May, Germany gave up attempts to conquer Britain; but the air raids continued until 1944. In 1940, British ships rescued Allied forces from what port? (Saratoga) (Dunkerque) (Barcelona)

12. Yes. A new neutrality act in 1939 allowed America to sell munitions on a "cash and carry" basis. This favored England, but by 1940 Britain was running out of "cash" to buy munitions. In a secret bargain, Roosevelt exchanged 50 surplus American destroyers in return for lease rights to English military bases. Calling America "the greatest arsenal of democracy", Roosevelt continued to lend, lease and exchange materials to Britain and its allies. This practice became law on March 11, 1941 under the Lend-Lease Act.

13. In 1940, Roosevelt defeated Wendell Wilkie and broke tradition by being elected to a third term as President. Although Roosevelt was providing goods to the Allies, many of them were not reaching their destination due to German submarine attacks. Therefore more direct action was taken and in April, 1941, Roosevelt stationed American troops in Greenland and Northern Ireland. Which act permitted America to aid warring countries? (Lend-Lease) (Taft-Hartley) (Mann-Elkins)

14. Yes. The U.S. Navy began trailing German submarines and broadcasting their positions, inevitably causing conflict with Germany's navy. After the destroyer "Greer" and other American vessels were attacked, Roosevelt ordered the navy to "shoot" German vessels "on sight" and supplied armed escorts for American merchant ships bound for Britain.

15. Suddenly in June, 1941, Germany attacked Russia. Britain sent aid to Russia and the United States included Russia in the Lend-Lease Act. In August, 1941, Roosevelt and Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill met secretly aboard a ship in the North Atlantic. The resultant "Atlantic Charter" was a statement of postwar objectives.

16. Japan wanted to dominate Asia. Her moves against China in 1937 strained relations with America because Japan's actions apparently threatened American interests in China. In 1938, Roosevelt



aided China by extending it \$25 million in credit. Which document stated the postwar objectives of Roosevelt and Churchill? (Pacific Charter) (Atlantic Charter) (Arctic Charter)

17. Yes. When Japan invaded French-Indochina, America froze Japanese assets in the United States and added oil to the 1940 embargo on scrap iron. These actions placed economic pressure on Japan. America's demands that Japan stop her aggression were met with Japan's demands that America end the embargo and stop its aid to China.

18. During these negotiations, Japan suddenly bombed the Pearl Harbor Naval Base at Hawaii on Sunday, December 7, 1941. The United States was anticipating an attack, but not at Pearl Harbor. The attack greatly reduced America's Pacific naval and air power, but this attack united public opinion behind the war, and on December 8, the United States declared war on Japan. Germany and Italy declared war on the United States December 11.

19. The United States mobilized for war. Government agencies regulated the economy and instituted rationing. The Office of Scientific Research and Development was organized to adapt scientific advance to military use. Secretly, American, British and Canadian scientists began work on the first atomic bomb — code-named the Manhattan Project. Where did Japan's surprise attack occur? (Juneau) (Santiago) (Pearl Harbor)

20. Right. Japanese-Americans were soon placed in concentration camps, although seventy percent of them were citizens. A Japanese-American Army division which fought in Europe was one of the most decorated of the war. What was the secret atomic bomb project named? (Brooklyn) (Manhattan) (Queens)

21. Despite war in the Pacific, the Allies first emphasized the war in Europe because they considered Germany a greater and closer enemy than Japan. Russia was sustaining enormous losses and wanted relief from the German onslaught. Russia urged that the Allies invade Europe immediately. But the Allies delayed because of German strength, problems of military supplies and fear of Russian advances into Europe.

22. In November, 1942, Anglo-American troops, led by General Dwight Eisenhower, invaded North Africa to join forces with British troops under General Sir Bernard Montgomery. Montgomery was battling the German and Italian Afrika Korps commanded by General Erwin Rommel. Rommel was eventually defeated, and Axis threats to Egypt and the Suez Canal, and to British oil resources in the Middle East were ended.

23. In January, 1943, Roosevelt met Churchill at Casablanca, in Africa. Roosevelt announced that only "unconditional surrender" was acceptable. On this and other matters the Western Allies maintained contact with Stalin, since Communist elements under Russian control were among the many resistance groups fighting Germans in occupied Europe. Who headed the Afrika Korps? (General Montgomery) (General Rommel) (General Eisenhower)

24. Yes. Stalin met with Churchill and Roosevelt for the first time in Teheran, Iran, in 1943. Later, another summit conference was held at Yalta, in Russian Crimea, in February, 1945. To persuade Russia to enter the war against Japan, Roosevelt made important concessions to Stalin at the Yalta Conference.
25. In July 1943, the Allies had attacked Sicily before invading mainland Italy in September. The Italians overthrew Mussolini and surrendered on September 9. However, German troops in Italy continued to fight the advancing Allied troops. After a difficult campaign, the Allies finally reached the German defense system in northern Italy. At which conference did Roosevelt make concessions to Stalin for assistance against Japan? (Yalta) (Crete) (Moscow)
26. Correct. On June 6, 1944, "D-Day", the Allies crossed the English Channel and invaded France along the Normandy coast. Eisenhower was supreme commander of this Allied Expeditionary Force. The huge force slowly drove the Germans back. Paris was retaken in August.
27. While a war was being fought overseas, a presidential election was taking place in the United States. Roosevelt was elected President for the fourth time in 1944, defeating Thomas Dewey. Harry Truman became Vice-president. What was June 6, 1944? (Pearl Harbor Day) (Victory at Java) (invasion of Normandy)
28. Right. Eisenhower's Allied troops reached the German border and steadily moved into Germany. In December, Germany suddenly counter-attacked in the Ardennes Forest region and penetrated the Allied line. The Allies eventually won this "Battle of the Bulge". Who was supreme Allied commander? (General Pershing) (General Eisenhower) (General Patton)
29. Yes. As the Allies advanced from the west toward the center of Germany, Russia advanced from the east. As the Allied armies closed on the Germans from both directions, the Germans finally surrendered. The Allied countries celebrated V-E Day or Victory in Europe Day on May 8, 1945.
30. At the time of these battles in Europe, war was also being fought in Asia and on the Pacific islands, including Wake, Guam and some Aleutian islands near Alaska. The Philippines, including Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor fortress had fallen on May 6, 1942.
31. The war with Japan was mainly a naval war. Japan triumphed in a battle in the Java Sea, but America was successful in defending Port Moresby in the Battle of the Coral Sea. In another decisive victory, Americans repelled Japan's attempted invasion of the Midway Islands. The Battle of the Midway in 1942 ended Japanese threats to Hawaii and mainland United States.
32. America began its slow advance to Japan by "island hopping"; that is, taking only strategic islands and leaving others isolated and cut off from Japan's assistance. Wrenching islands from Japanese hands resulted in very high casualty rates. Two such islands were Iwo Jima and Okinawa. America's navy destroyed Japan's navy in the Leyte Gulf and enabled long-distance bombers to reach Tokyo.



33. In the midst of war in the Pacific, the United States lost a great President. Franklin Delano Roosevelt died April 12, 1945 and Harry Truman became President. What was the Allies' plan for seizing Japanese islands? (Operation Olympic) (Target Tokyo) (island hopping)
34. Right. One million American casualties were predicted if Japan were invaded. Therefore, Truman, after warning Japan to surrender, authorized dropping the first atomic bomb used in warfare on Hiroshima, Japan, August 6, 1945. More than 92,000 persons were killed or missing and many more were to die later from radiation.
35. When Japan failed to surrender immediately, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, August 9, killing at least 40,000. Russia had declared war on Japan the previous day. Realizing its helplessness against the atomic bomb, Japan surrendered. On what city was the first atomic bomb dropped? (Tokyo) (Hiroshima) (Okinawa)
36. Correct. Following World War II, Europe was physically and economically wrecked. Fearing a Russian take-over of Europe and in order to protect economic interests, America sponsored General George Marshall's European Recovery Program, or Marshall Plan. Under the plan, European countries designed a combined recovery system which included \$17,000,000,000 in American aid. Russia considered the Marshall Plan an instrument of American imperialism and refused to participate, but the plan became highly successful.
37. After the war, England, France, Russia and America theoretically occupied Germany together. England, France and America held western Germany, while Russia controlled eastern Germany. Berlin, in Russia's sector, was jointly occupied. In 1948, Russia blockaded Berlin, but with America and Britain supplying Berlin with aid by airlift, the blockade was lifted in 1949. Germany and Berlin thus became divided areas.
38. Although World War II deposed several dictators, it also created a power vacuum. Russia moved in to control as many neighbors as possible and to create a buffer zone against any future invasions. What American recovery plan helped Europe? (Roosevelt Plan) (Truman Plan) (Marshall Plan)
39. Right. After the first World War the Allies had failed to set up an organization to enforce peace. Determined not to make the same mistake, a conference of 50 countries met in San Francisco on April 25, 1945 and planned a charter for a United Nations organization. On October 24, 1945, the United Nations became a reality.
40. World War II was the most costly war the world had seen. It killed more people, cost more money, and affected more lives than any other war in history. It caused major changes and developments in almost all countries and it opened up a new age for man, the Atomic Age.

## The Atomic Age

1. After World War II, the United States was a leading world power and a split began to develop between Russia and the western Allies. The United States and Russia held opposing ideologies and began to fear each other. Russia feared invasion and took control of most neighboring countries in order to insulate itself. The United States feared a Russian takeover of the world and sought to "contain" communism.
2. In 1949 Mao Tse-tung's Chinese Communists drove Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists from Mainland China to the island of Formosa. The Western nations then united in a "cold war" against Communist countries under Russian influence. It was called a "cold war" because there was no actual fighting. Competition was through politics, economics and propaganda.
3. President Truman felt that to contain communism, the United States must "support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation". He decided that this support should be mainly financial and in March 1947, asked Congress for \$400 million in military aid to help Greece and Turkey resist Communist aggression. This economic aid policy is known as the Truman Doctrine.
4. To further halt Russian aggression in western Europe, the Western countries signed the North Atlantic Treaty. This treaty declared that an armed attack on one of the member nations would be considered an attack on all. It also set up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to provide a unified defense force. What was Truman's economic aid policy? (Truman Doctrine) (Roosevelt Corollary) (Truman Recovery Plan)
5. Yes. In the 1948 presidential election, Truman defeated Thomas Dewey and began his second term as President. Truman then set out to more firmly enact his "Fair Deal" policies. He urged more welfare legislation, high price supports for farmers, and strong civil rights protection for minorities.
6. While efforts were made to halt Communist threats abroad, the early Cold War years saw a "red scare" in America. In 1948, Whittaker Chambers, a former communist agent, accused Alger Hiss, a member of the State Department, of passing classified documents to Russia. Hiss denied the charges but was nevertheless convicted. What were Truman's domestic policies called? (New Deal) (Big Stick) (Fair Deal)
7. Right. America's fear of Communism continued when it was revealed that a British scientist had passed to Russian agents details of manufacturing the atomic bomb. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Americans, were accused of being accomplices and convicted of treason. What State Department official was accused of passing classified documents to Russia? (Whittaker Chambers) (Alger Hiss) (Felix Frankfurter)
8. Yes. While the United States was wrestling domestic communist problems, unexpected trouble arose in Korea. After World War II, Korea had been divided at the 38th parallel with North Korea under Communist control. North Korea contained most of the electrical power, mineral resources,



and industry of the country; while in South Korea the United States held the capital city of Seoul, most of the agriculture, and two-thirds of the population.

9. On June 25, 1950, the Korean War broke out when North Korea invaded South Korea. The UN Security Council called on member nations to help restore peace. Truman sent American troops to aid South Korea and General MacArthur was appointed commander-in-chief of UN troops. When did Korea become divided? (after WW I) (after WW II) (after Korean War)

10. MacArthur successfully advanced troops into North Korea for several weeks. The Chinese felt that the "imperialistic" Americans were getting too close. Consequently, China sent thousands of "volunteers" to aid Russia in North Korea and forced MacArthur back to South Korea. When did the Korean War break out? (1930) (1940) (1950)

11. Right. MacArthur made it obvious that he wanted total victory in Korea, even at the cost of full-scale war with Red China. Truman disagreed and was loudly criticized by MacArthur. Truman dismissed MacArthur for disregarding orders and jeopardizing civilian control over the military. Not long after this, on July 10, 1951, armistice negotiations began. What country aided North Korea? (Red China) (South Korea) (United States)

12. Yes. As the Korean War was drawing to a close, the presidential election of 1952 was underway. Republican nominee Dwight Eisenhower defeated Democrat Adlai Stevenson, and Richard Nixon became Vice-president. Eisenhower went to Korea to try and negotiate peace terms and in July, 1953, the United Nations and North Korea signed an armistice.

13. Although the United Nations had not won the Korean War, the war checked Communist aggression, prevented Communist expansion in Asia, and showed Russia that the United Nations held power. The Eisenhower Administration refused to grant diplomatic relations to China or to vote for its admission to the United Nations. Who was Eisenhower's Vice-President? (Richard Nixon) (Adlai Stevenson) (Douglas MacArthur)

14. Yes. In 1955 Nikita Khrushchev came into power in Russia. After this, the Soviets began to suggest a "peaceful co-existence". Russian propaganda began to impress upon the poor and underdeveloped countries the "great things" the Soviet Union offered. Soviet policy was to take advantage of all situations and advance, attempting to make public opinion in the west less suspicious of Russia.

15. To further check Communist aggression and propaganda and to improve living conditions in non-Communist countries in the Far East, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was formed. It consisted of the United States, Great Britain, France and five Far East nations. Due to internal subversion, this organization was not as successful as NATO. Who came to power in Russia after Stalin? (Adolf Hitler) (Nikita Khrushchev) (Benito Mussolini)

16. Yes. Domestic policies of Eisenhower's administration were largely pro-business. He had promised to cut spending and decentralize the government. However, he increased some New Deal programs such as social security and established the Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

17. Since the 1930's, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had been pressing for desegregation in public schools. In 1954, the Supreme Court decided in *Brown vs Topeka* that racially segregated schools were unequal. This cancelled a previous "separate but equal" ruling and school integration was ordered. What federal department was established during Eisenhower's administration? (Defense) (Agriculture) (Health, Education, and Welfare)

18. Right. The South violently opposed integration and Eisenhower was hesitant to enforce it. However, when Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus blatantly refused to integrate a Little Rock school in 1957, Eisenhower dispatched federal troops to enforce integration.

19. In 1956 Eisenhower was elected to a second term as President; but the Democrats took over both the House and Senate. Eisenhower was the first President in over 100 years without a party majority in either house of Congress. What Supreme Court case prompted the school integration order? (*Clay vs Miami*) (*Hatfield vs Memphis*) (*Brown vs Topeka*)

20. The cold war was most dangerous in the advancement of new and more deadly weapons. The United States had considered itself superior in this area, but not for long. In October, 1957, the Soviets launched "Sputnik", the first man-made earth satellite. A month later they launched "Sputnik II" which was a little larger and carried a live dog as a passenger.

21. The space race was on. America orbited a satellite in January, 1958. In 1961, Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin circled the earth. In 1962, Lt. Colonel John Glenn orbited the earth. And on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin became the first men to walk on the moon. What country launched the first man-made earth satellite? (Russia) (United States) (France)

22. Yes. In the 1960 presidential election, Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy defeated Republican candidate Richard Nixon. Lyndon Johnson became Vice-president. Kennedy, at 43, was the youngest man ever elected President. Who was the first man to walk on the moon? (John Glenn) (Alan Shepard) (Neil Armstrong)

23. Right. Kennedy's administration held an aura of youth and intelligence. He called for a "New Frontier" which implied another wave of reforms. He sponsored much social reform but could not get Congressional passage of it.

24. Kennedy suffered a setback in foreign affairs soon after he took office. He decided to permit anti-Castro Cubans, trained in Central America, to invade Cuba. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had planned the attack and the invaders expected U.S. air support which they did not receive. Therefore, when the Cuban exiles invaded the Bay of Pigs on April 17, 1961, they were soundly defeated by Castro forces.

25. In October, 1962, U-2 flights over Cuba revealed that Russia had placed missile sites in Cuba capable of launching an atomic attack on the United States. American ships then blockaded Russian military shipments to Cuba and Kennedy demanded that the missiles be removed. Russia conceded and



the blockade was lifted. What was another U.S. crisis concerning Cuba? (Pearl Harbor) (Bay of Pigs) (Gulf of Tonkin)

26. Yes. During Kennedy's administration the Supreme Court made a number of decisions involving rights of representation. In both state legislature and Congress, district representation in a number of states had been out of proportion to the population. To alleviate this problem the Supreme Court made decisions which resulted in reapportionment of legislative and Congressional districts. "One man, one vote" was the goal. What country caused the Cuban Missile Crisis? (France) (Germany) (Russia)

27. Right. John F. Kennedy's administration was cut short on November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas, when he was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald. Lyndon B. Johnson took over as President after Kennedy's death and was able to secure Congressional passage of Kennedy's social legislation.

28. In the 1964 presidential election, Johnson defeated Barry Goldwater in the largest victory of American history. In his second term, Johnson promised a "Great Society" and concentrated on curbing domestic ills from ecology to civil rights. What was the name of Kennedy's program? (New Frontier) (New Deal) (Fair Deal)

29. Correct. Some black organizations which demanded equal rights included the militant Black Panthers and the non-violent Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who won the Nobel Peace Prize. The 1964 Civil Rights Bill outlawed much discrimination but did not immediately achieve racial equality.

30. Another of Johnson's major problems was Vietnam. During Kennedy's administration the United States had become involved in defending South Vietnam against Communist North Vietnam. In 1964, North Vietnamese vessels attacked U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. After this, the United States gradually moved closer to full scale war. What was another problem the Johnson Administration addressed? (depression) (civil rights) (world war)

31. Yes. Anti-war protests spread from such campuses as Berkely in California and attracted many non-students. America became a troubled country. Although the war was the main cause, turmoil stemmed from other causes such as concern for ecology and minority inequality.

32. Johnson sensed the division of sympathies in the United States over Vietnam and in 1968 he appealed to North Vietnam to begin peace negotiations. North Vietnam accepted Johnson's proposal and peace talks began in Paris on May 13, 1968. Under whose administration did involvement in Vietnam begin? (Nixon) (Johnson) (Kennedy)

33. Right. The 1968 presidential election was a race between Republican Richard Nixon, Democrat Hubert Humphrey, and George Wallace, who ran on an independent ticket. Nixon was elected and in 1969 he began withdrawing U.S. troops from South Vietnam. When Nixon temporarily sent American troops into Cambodia in May, 1970, massive protests erupted.

34. Nixon demanded the release of American prisoners of war as a prerequisite for a Vietnam truce. Dr. Henry Kissinger represented America during peace negotiations. A cease-fire was signed January 27, 1973 and on February 12, the first group of American POW's was released.
35. Nixon was re-elected in 1972 but his administration was soon hit by scandal involving a break-in and wire-tapping of Democratic headquarters at Washington's Watergate building. In 1973, Vice-President Spiro Agnew resigned to avoid indictment. Watergate trials of Republican officials continued and Nixon himself was accused of concealing evidence. On August 8, 1974, Nixon resigned from office and became the first President in U.S. history to do so.
36. Following Nixon's resignation, Gerald Ford took office. Ford had moved from Republican leader of the House to Vice-President to President of the United States in a span of ten months. A month after he took office Ford granted Nixon a "full, free and absolute pardon". What scandal arose during Nixon's administration? (Teapot Dome) (Watergate) (New York)
37. Yes. Ford took over office in the midst of domestic problems. One of these was inflation. Nixon's attempts to control it had not been effective. Ford proposed a program to curb inflation which included a one-year 5% tax surcharge on corporate and individual incomes and a reduction in federal spending. Congress refused to pass the surcharge, for in late 1974 the economy dropped into a sharp recession.
38. The recession was partly the result of a five-month Arab embargo on exports of oil to the United States. The embargo was an attempt to force the U.S. to abandon its support of Israel and resulted in a fuel shortage which was only relieved by restored imports, fuel saving measures and the reduced level of business during the recession.
39. The liberal Democrats won a sweeping Congressional victory in November, 1974, in part as a result of the Watergate scandals. In early 1975, taxes were lowered to help recover from the recession, and by April 1975 recovery had begun.
40. The year 1976 found America celebrating a bicentennial, its 200th anniversary. As former President Eisenhower once said, "In a united determination to keep this nation strong and free and to utilize our vast resources for the advancement of all mankind, we have carried America to unprecedented heights."